THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 86. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE

The Liberal Cabinet Dissolved.

A Sketch of Mons. Buffet.

A Counterfeiting Expert.

Another Nitro-Glycerine Disaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial Crisis and its First Fruits—The Liberal Cabinet Broken Up at Last.

The ministerial crisis which has been impending in Paris for some days has at last resulted in the breaking up of M. Ollivier's Cabinet. M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, has thrown up his portfolio, and it is expected that Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis de Talhouet, Minister of Public Works, will follow his example.

Buffet, the Outgoing Minister of Finance.

Louis Joseph Buffet, who vacates the office of Minister of Finance, was born at Mirecourt, in the Vosges, in the year 1818. Until the revolution of 1848 he was a lawyer, enjoying a lucrative practice in his native place, but was little known in politics. He was, however, quite popular with the people, and the active part he took in the events which culminated in the overthrow of Louis Philippe recommended him to public favor, and he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Vosges by 73,761 votes. Although an openly declared enemy to socialism and inclined to favor the Orleans dynasty, being opposed to the revolution of 1848, M. Buffet gave in his adhesion to the republican constitution and supported General Cavaignac for the Presidency. On the election of Louis Napoleon he acquiesced in the decision of the people, and after the retirement of M. Bixio accepted the portfolio of Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. As such and as a representative in the Legislative Assembly his course conformed to the views of the "party of order;" but as he refused to adopt the political ideas which held sway at the Palace of the Elysees he retired from the Ministry, with M. Odillon Barrot, on the 31st of October, 1849. Re-elected to the Assembly from the Vosges, he became one of the most conspicuous members in the important sessions that followed. In 1850 he was appointed a member of the committee charged, with M. Baroche, to consider the project for electoral reform. After the crisis of 1851, which preceded the *coup d'etat*, he re-entered the Parliamentary Cabinet as a representative of the ideas of the majority, but soon after retired with his colleagues because of his inability to support the measures of the President. So highly was he esteemed by Napoleon that, notwithstanding their disagreement, some days following his resignation he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Upon the final establishment of the second Empire, M. Buffet withdrew from all participation in public affairs, and lived in retirement until 1869, when he again appeared before the public as a successful candidate for the Corps Legislatif. He was elected as a moderate liberal, but so tempered his opposition to the Emperor that, when the crisis of last December terminated in the overthrow of the irresponsible ministry, he was at once fixed upon by the Emperor and M. Ollivier as a member of the new ministry. But when portfolios were first tendered him and Count Napoleon Daru, as the recognized leaders of the Left Centre, they declined, and it was not until after the lapse of several days, and when the effort of Ollivier to form a ministry was almost on the point of failure, that they finally consented. On January 3, the *Journal Officiel* announced the completion of the new ministry and the appointment and acceptance of M. Buffet to the Department of Finance. Through all the stormy period which followed, M. Buffet remained in harmony with his colleagues until the announcement of the determination of the Emperor for a *plebiscitum* on the question of liberalizing the Constitution. The Left Centre demanded the inauguration of these reforms without an appeal to the people, but when the question was presented directly to the Corps Legislatif on the 5th of April, the ministerial programme was sustained by a vote of 227 to 43. From that time rumors of M. Buffet's resignation have been rife, and it is now authoritatively announced.

M. Magne, his Probable Successor.

M. Pierre Magne, who was the predecessor of Buffet in the Department of Finance, will doubtless be his successor. He was born at Perigeux, December 3, 1806. He is a self-made man, being of what is termed an "obscure" family. In 1831 he was admitted as an *avocat*, or attorney, and was patronized by Marshal Bugeaud. M. Fould noticed his peculiar ability, and soon afterwards took charge of his political fortunes. He became a member both of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, in which bodies he was recognized as a practical man, although not much of a debating speech-maker. He retired to private life in 1838, but was recalled to official position as Under Secretary of State for Finance in 1849. April 10, 1851, he was appointed Minister of Public Works, in which office he was very successful during three or four years. He was an able advocate of railroad extension in France, and during the interim inspected all the main lines already laid down in the empire and in other countries of Europe, adopting and suggesting improvements. From 1854 to 1860 he held to the portfolio of Finance. In 1860 he was nominated Minister without a portfolio, retired from the Cabinet in 1863 in consequence of a disagreement with M. Fould, and was named a Privy Councillor in April of the last-named year. In July, 1869, he was again called to the head of the Department of Finance, and held that position until relieved by M. Buffet in January, 1870. For a time it was thought that he would be retained in the Cabinet under the new ministry, but it was found that there were so many factions in the Liberal ranks to conciliate that it would be necessary for him to vacate. If the report that he is to re-enter the ministry should prove true, he will be an accession to M. Ollivier's forces. He is an accomplished and experienced financier, having originated and successfully negotiated nearly all the great loans which the Emperor has found necessary to bolster up his throne.

In December, 1852, he was appointed a Senator. In 1851 he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor, subsequently a grand officer, and in 1854 received the grand cross. During his absence from Paris at one period the Empress Eugenie visited him and found him feeding a brood of chickens.

The following letter, which M. Magne addressed to M. Ollivier in January last, will explain the circumstances, in outward appearance at least, under which the former left the ministry, and the spirit in which he will re-enter it:—

JANUARY 1, 1870.—Mon cher Monsieur Ollivier:—I am greatly touched by your amiable letter, and thank you for it. The foundation of the Liberal Empire is wished for by the country. I have worked to achieve it with conviction and devotion. I am still disposed heartily to co-operate in the object. But it is an arduous work, and the capital point is success. Nothing should be neglected to bring all the influences into play. Now, I have been told that conferences we held yesterday between leaders of the Right Centre and Left Centre, and that arrangements might be facilitated, if a larger number of portfolios were to be distributed to new men, and more particularly if the finance portfolio were at your disposition. Consider well what you will do before anything is definitely settled. Personal matters are quite secondary. The least sacrifice for me to the common cause would be to leave the field clear. Whether far off or near, I shall always be found among the most zealous and most trustful partisans.

Votre tout devoue MAGNE.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Artillery School Examination—A Searching Ordeal—Results of General Grant's Foresight.

Correspondence Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9.—The annual examination of the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers who have been under instruction during the past year at the Artillery School of the United States Army commenced at Fortress Monroe on the 1st instant, and is now progressing.

The examination is conducted by a board of artillery and ordnance officers, presided over by Major-General Barry, the commandant of the school and of the post of Fortress Monroe.

The examination is very thorough and searching. Each officer is called up to the blackboard in true West Point fashion, and is there required to demonstrate some proposition or problem relating to the subject on which he is being examined. He is closely questioned over the whole range of the subject, and is made not only to state the facts and dicta of the text, but also to give the reasons for them.

The subjects which are the course of study at the Artillery School are military, constitutional, and international law, military history, military engineering, ordnance and gunnery, and the study and actual practice of the drill service and mechanical manœuvres of every variety of artillery used in the United States service.

The examination in this last-named subject consists in each lieutenant being required to drill a gun-detachment with each kind of gun; to perform the numerous mechanical operations of mounting, dismounting, and transporting to other portions of the fort the guns and their carriages, and to give the names and uses of all the numerous implements, equipments, and separate parts appertaining to them.

That the examination is very thorough may be taken for granted, when it is stated that each officer is about three hours on the stand.

At the close of the examination a parchment certificate, signed by the commandant and by all the instructors, is given to each officer who passes the ordeal of examination successfully. Last year General W. T. Sherman, General of the army, came from Washington to Fortress Monroe for the express purpose of delivering these certificates or diplomas. On that occasion he spoke characteristic words of commendation of the school, and of encouragement to the young officers who were then about to graduate. This year it is expected that both General Sherman and the Secretary of War will show their continued confidence in the school and its objects by coming to Fortress Monroe for the same purpose.

The Artillery School is the creation of General Grant, who, when Secretary of War, availed himself of the opportunity to supply, by its establishment, a want long felt in the artillery arm of the service. The school has now been in existence for two years, and is fully justifying the hopes and expectations which its warmest friends hoped and predicted for it. Its success is due in a great measure to the personal efforts of its worthy commander, General Barry, who is one of the most accomplished artillery officers in the service, a strict disciplinarian, and who gives the matter his undivided attention.

The academic year closes on the first of May, and the officers who have been under instruction, and who pass their examinations successfully, are sent to their respective regiments. A new detail of officers from each of the five regiments of artillery are then ordered to report to General Barry at Fortress Monroe for the next year's course of instruction.

There can be no question of the fact that the artillery of the army, and the whole army itself, is greatly benefited by the work and results of the Artillery School.

Burning of the Steamer Kennebec.

The steamer N. P. Banks, of the Norfolk and Yorktown line, arrived here at 4 P. M. to-day, and reports the burning of the steamer Kennebec at the Gloucester Point wharf this morning. From Captain McCarrick and Mr. Trower, the mate, we learn the following particulars:—The Kennebec was from Baltimore bound to West Point, York river, with a cargo of freight and passengers. She arrived at Gloucester Point about daylight, and while the crew were discharging some freight, a fire was discovered proceeding from the vicinity of the boiler. All hands were at once called to extinguish it, but so rapidly did the flames spread that it was with difficulty the passengers could be saved.

One of the men informed us that it did not seem to him more than five minutes after the alarm was given until she was one sheet of flame from stem to stern. The passengers were unable to save any of their baggage, and some of them had to come ashore in their night-clothes. The Kennebec was a side-wheel steamer of about 800 or 900 tons, and ran from Baltimore to West Point in connection with the Richmond and New York River Railroad. She burnt her lines, and drifted off on the flats, where her hulk now lies, burnt to the water's edge.

NITRO-GLYCERINE AGAIN.

Two Men Killed at Shaffner's Works at Ridgefield, N. J.

Another fatal explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on Friday afternoon, on the Hackensack meadows, at the ruins of the glycerine works of T. P. Shaffner. A few weeks ago an explosion at this place destroyed the lives of four persons and reduced the factory to ruins. Thousands of pounds of the explosive substance were consumed at the time, but there remained in one quarter of the yard in which the factory stood a quantity that remained unexploded. The work of removing the *debris* and clearing the ground was commenced a few days ago, and has given employment to a number of workmen. Yesterday afternoon two of these men, father and son, were removing a lot of the glycerine, when it exploded, killing them instantly. Their bodies, which were thrown to a great distance from the spot where they were standing, were horribly mangled. They were removed by the other workmen to an adjacent house, and Justice Miller, of Englewood, was notified to view the bodies and hold an inquest. This last sad illustration of the dangers attending the use of nitro-glycerine has aroused the people to a realization of the peril in which they were placed by the existence of the factory in the community, and it is probable that the rebuilding of the works, which was said to have been contemplated by the proprietors, will not be effected.

STRANGE—IF TRUE.

The Sea Serpent Outdone—A Hideous Monster.

The Savannah *Advertiser* of a recent date publishes the following startling narrative:—

A party coming to this city from South Carolina, through Wright river, in a small sailboat, manned by three negro oarsmen, has furnished us with a decidedly sensational account of his adventures with one of the most unheard of creatures that ever crawled or floated under the firmament of heaven, and assured us positively that he has not been deceived by any freak of fancy or undue excitement of mind. Our informant, on the morning of the 28th, towards noon, as he tells us, when about half a mile from Wright river, a stream merging into the Savannah, two miles above Fort Pulaski, with his negro men pulling quietly along near the shore, the slight-built craft was suddenly and without any premonitory sign lifted up, as by some immense roller, throwing the crew out of their seats and completely scaring the life out of them. The shock was so sudden that danger existed for a second of the boat turning over, but luckily it righted again and sank back into the water, which foamed like breakers. "But," says the hero of the adventure, "I did not heed the danger around me in this respect nor the grovelling fear of the men with me, for I could not, if life was at stake, have taken my eyes away from the hideous creature that had caused all the commotion, and was making its way lazily out of the river into the long rushes on the bank.

"Never before had I anticipated such a monstrosity, nor do I ever wish to see another. A creature almost indescribable, though its general appearance is fixed in my mind's eye too indelibly for pleasant afterthought. The beast, fish or reptile, whatever species of God's creation it might be classed under, was of a tawny greenish color, growing more definite towards the head. The body of the creature was seal-shaped, apparently twenty feet long and as thick as the carcass of the largest-sized elephant. From this trunk sprung forth the most remarkable feature of the phenomenon, a long, curved, swan-like neck, large enough apparently to have taken a man in whole, terminated by a head and jaws similar to that of an immense boa constrictor, the eyes fishy, yet possessing ferocity enough in their expression to make a man tremble. The back of the beast was deeply ridged, the ridges running from the base of the neck to the extreme end of the tail, and several inches deep. An immense tail, shaped something like an alligator's and three times longer, so it seemed, than the body completed the *tout ensemble* of this wonderful anomaly. The creature navigated by feet, resembling the fore feet of an alligator, and its progress on land was slow." "With all this combination of the terrible before me," says our friend, "it was not strange that I trembled, but before the frightened men had time to act, or I time to advise, the cause of our terror drew itself across the little island, out of sight, into the water beyond." "It did not take us long to recover our senses and as quickly leave the scene, though the shock to our nerves, and, indeed, to our belief in things possible and impossible, precluded anything like hard work."

The above statement we have from the lips of the gentleman himself, and, being duly vouched for, we have every reason to believe in its truth.

MYSTERIES OF COUNTERFEITING.

Testimony of an Expert Now Serving a Sentence in the Indiana Penitentiary.

The Detroit *Post* has the following:—

One John B. Trout, who is now serving a sentence in the Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City, was brought here to show that the Johnson family had been in the counterfeiting business in Indiana from 1865 until 1867, at which latter date Trout was sent to prison.

For the benefit of the Court, counsel, jury, and spectators, he entered into a minute description of the process of engraving plates and printing notes, describing the various articles which had been seized in the Johnson house, and their various uses in counterfeiting. But the most wonderful exhibition of his skill was in telling the name of the engraver of a plate by examination of a bill printed from it. He was thoroughly familiar with the work of all the engravers. He detected a counterfeit from a genuine bill at a glance. He readily designated as counterfeit an issue which even the Treasury Department took as genuine for some time before detecting as false, the department then being obliged to cancel the genuine issue because the false was so nearly perfect. The United States Marshal has a book containing samples of all the counterfeits yet issued. Trout looked at these bills and told the engraver correctly each time with very little examination.

Among these bills were those from plates engraved by Boyd and Ulrich, and other celebrated counterfeiters, and which are so perfectly done as to deceive 99 out of every 100 persons accustomed to the examination of money. Trout could not describe the process by which he distinguished these various bills, but characterized it as an indescribable instinct. He said he had worked off hundreds of thousands of dollars in counterfeit money while he was engaged in the business. He is apparently about thirty-five years of age, and seems to be on the brink of a consumptive's grave. His term of sentence does not expire for two years yet. But he says he does not expect a pardon, though so near death. He prefers to end his days in prison, and has made his coffin with his own hands. He is a modest, quiet-looking man, and says his appearance always won him the confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and had much to do with his success in disposing of counterfeit money. It seems surprising that a man of his talent should choose to use it in a course of crime and end his life in a state prison. His skill, exercised in a legitimate direction, would doubtless have gained him a competency.

Foreign Items.

—A new idea in connection with "dust and disease" has been broached in a recent lecture by Mr. Bloxam, the lecturer on chemistry to the English Department of Artillery Studies. He suggests that the Committee on Explosives, abandoning gun-cotton, should collect the germs of small-pox, and other malignant diseases, on cotton or other dust-collecting substances, and load shells with them. We should then hear of an enemy dislodged from his position by a volley of typhus, or a few rounds of Asiatic cholera.

—Recent analyses show that the standard of the Pope's silver coins is inferior to that of France by .003. In consequence of this discovery the *Patrie* demands that public assays be made of the Belgian, Swiss, and Italian coinage, in accordance with the convention of 1865.

—M. Sommer propounds a new theory of sleep; his idea is that sleep is simply a result of the deoxygenation of the system, and he believes that sleepiness comes on as soon as the oxygen stored in the blood is exhausted.

—The returns from the departments of Eure et Loire and l'Yonne point to a dreadful prevalence of infanticide. About 60 per cent. of the illegitimate children are murdered.

—A new opera by the Baroness de Maistre, called *Les Roussalkas'*, and founded upon a Russian fairy tale, has just been produced with some success at the Theatre Monnaie, Brussels.

—M. Grad has published some new investigations of the geology of the curiously formed lakes of the Vosges.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Unlawful Naval Punishments.

Order of Secretary Robeson.

Our Fleet in the West Indies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Naval Order.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following important order has been issued by the Navy Department in the case of a court-martial where unlawful punishments were executed:—

First. At a naval general court-martial held on board the United States steamship Portsmouth, in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, January 13, 1870, by order of Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, United States Navy, commanding South Atlantic fleet, of which court Captain Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy, was president, was arraigned and tried Joseph King, ordinary seaman, United States Navy, on the following charges and specifications:—

Charge first. Violation of article 7, section 4, articles for the better government of the navy.

Specification first. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States ship Portsmouth, third rate, on or about the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, being ordered by his superior officer, Lieutenant John Schouler, who at the time was officer of the deck of said ship, to go aft and take the hoops out of the cabin wind-sail, did use disrespectful language to the said Lieutenant John Schouler, saying, "I'm not going to take seven days on the black list from a dirty drunken — — like Mr. Robertson, the executive officer of the vessel," or words to that effect, and when being placed under the charge of a sentry by the master-at-arms the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, did say, "There is not an officer on the ship who is not a —— beach-comber," or words to that effect.

Specification second. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States ship Portsmouth, third rate, on or about the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, said vessel being then at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, did say to his commanding officer, Commander A. A. Semmes, in the presence of the officers and crew of said vessel, who were assembled on the quarter-deck to hear the sentence of a summary court-martial in his case, "Hell will not be full until you and old Robertson get there;" and a few minutes afterwards, in presence of Lieutenant-Commanders J. C. Robertson and H. H. Gorring, did use the following language to his commanding officer, Commander A. A. Semmes, "You old —— ——." And a short time after the foregoing occurrence, while his commanding officer, Commander A. A. Semmes, was passing the launch in which Joseph King, ordinary seaman, was confined, he, Joseph King, ordinary seaman, did hail Commander A. A. Semmes with the words, "You old —— ——."

Charge two. Violation of article 7, section 10, —articles for the better government of the navy.

Specification. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States steamship Portsmouth, third rate, on or about the 7th day of December, 1869, said vessel being then at anchor in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, did, in company with others, attempt to desert in the dingey of the United States ship Portsmouth, and did not desist therefrom until brought to by a shot from a carbine striking one of the oars of the boat.

Charge third. Violation of article 8 section 2, articles for the better government of the navy.

Specification. In this, that the said Jos. King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States steamship Portsmouth, third rate, on or about the 7th day of December, 1869, said vessel being then at anchor in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, did when arrested in the act of desertion from said vessel, brandish a boat-hook at and otherwise threaten Lieutenant J. E. Craig and Ensign C. P. Shaw, his superior officers, who made the arrest, challenging Lieutenant J. E. Craig to personal combat. To the first specification of the first charge the accused pleaded, in bar of trial, as follows:—The accused pleads in bar of trial to the first specification of the first charge that immediately after the date of said specification, viz., 7th of May, 1869, he was tried by a summary court-martial and sentenced to confinement in double-irons, on bread and water for thirty days, loss of three months pay, and extra police duties for three months, and that this sentence having been carried in.o effect he was fully restored to duty, nor was he informed that charges were pending against him, and he therefore prays the court to dismiss this specification to the charge as against the spirit and letter of naval regulations, article 32, section 1.

The Court sustained this plea, and dismissed the said specification. They did this upon evidence produced in secret session when the court was closed for deliberation, and in the absence of the accused. That evidence should have been produced only in open court, by the accused, as part of his case and in support of his plea. Thus, while the conclusion arrived at upon the proof was correct and is approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the mode of introducing that proof was wholly irregular and is disapproved.

To the second specification of the first charge the accused pleaded in bar as follows:—

As to the second specification of the first charge, the accused pleads that he was tried by a summary court-martial on the 7th of May, 1869, received a certain sentence, which he believes to have been approved in due form, and that, after the finding and sentence of the court were published, he was punished in addition to the sentence of the court as follows:—

On the morning of the 8th of May he was confined in the launch of the Portsmouth, his feet ironed to a ring-bolt, his hands in irons exposed to the burning rays of the sun, and was forced to remain in this position without food or drink until towards evening, when he was taken from the launch to the berth deck of the ship, and there gagged and confined in a sweat-box of such dimensions that it was impossible to sit down in it. In addition to the ill ventilation of the place, which he was not allowed to leave, a bucket was placed in the sweat-box for purposes of nature that was emptied but once in the twenty-four hours. His health was affected to such an extent that it was thought expedient he should be put under medical treatment, and he was so treated, still remaining in confinement; and the sentence having been carried out, he was fully restored to duty, nor was he informed that charges were pending against him, and he therefore prays the court to dismiss second specification to the first charge, as against the spirit and letter of naval regulations, article 32, section 1.

The Court overruled this plea, and thereupon the accused pleaded not guilty to said specification, and not guilty to charge first.

To the specification of the second charge the accused pleaded in bar as follows:—To the specification of the second charge the accused pleads in bar of trial that article 10, of the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, empowers commanding officers of vessels to inflict a certain kind and degree of punishment upon officers and others under their command. This power having been exercised to the full extent of the law by Commander A. A. Semmes, U. S. N., and in addition to this authorized punishment torture of an illegal kind having been inflicted upon the accused immediately after the date of the offense charged in the specification, as follows:—On the 7th of December he was confined in double irons on the berth deck of the Portsmouth, and on the same evening was made to stand by a reel on the deck, and his hands being ironed behind him were attached to an eye-bolt above, and kept up for sixty hours or thereabouts, during about twelve hours of which he was gagged. He was so confined for ten days, with the exception of two periods of twenty-four hours each, and claims, therefore, to have fully expiated any offense he may have been chargeable with at that time. This plea was overruled.

The accused then pleaded not guilty to said specification and to the second charge.

To the specification of the third charge the accused pleaded in bar as follows:—To the specification of the third charge the accused pleads, in bar of trial, that article 10 of the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, empowers commanding officers of vessels to inflict a certain kind and degree of punishment upon officers and others under their command.

This power having been exercised to the full extent of the law by Commander A. A. Semmes, U. S. N., and in addition to this, authorized punishment, torture of an illegal kind having been inflicted upon the accused immediately after the date of the offense charged in the specification, as follows:—On the 7th of December, 1869, he was confined in double irons on the berth deck of the Portsmouth, and on the same evening was made to stand by a reel on the deck, and his hands being ironed behind him, were attached to an eye-bolt above, and kept up for sixty hours or thereabouts, during about twelve hours of which he was gagged; he was so confined for ten days, with the exception of two periods of twenty-four hours each, and claims therefore to have fully expiated any offense he may have been chargeable with at that time. This plea was overruled by the court. The accused thereupon pleaded not guilty to said specification and not guilty to the third charge.

Finding. The court proceeded to consider of its findings upon the charges and specifications before it, and after full and mature consideration of all the evidence, find in the case of Joseph King, ordinary seaman, United States Navy, as follows:—The second specification of the first charge proved, and the court do adjudge him guilty of the first charge in a less degree than charged; that is, guilty of so much as is contained in the following words: "or shall treat with contempt his superior officer, or shall be disrespectful to him in language or deportment whilst in the exercise of his office."

The specification of second charge proved in part, that is, of all the specification except the words, "and did not desist therefrom until brought to by a shot from a carbine striking one of the oars of the boat," and the Court do adjudge the accused guilty of the second charge. The specification of the third charge proved and the Court do adjudge the accused guilty of the third charge.

Sentence.—And the Court do therefore sentence the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman United States navy, to be confined in double irons till an opportunity offers of sending him to the United States in a United States vessel, when he shall be sent; and during the passage home he shall be confined in double irons, and on his arrival in the United States he shall be confined in such prison or penitentiary as the Hon. Secretary of the Navy shall designate for five years at hard labor, the time of confinement in the prison or penitentiary to count from the date of the sentence; to forfeit all the pay which may become due him, amounting to $925·09, he being now in debt to the Government to the amount of $34·91, with the exception of $25, to be paid to him on his discharge from confinement, and at the expiration of his term of sentence to be dishonorably discharged the naval service of the United States.

Second. It is apparent from the record of proceedings in this case that Joseph King, the accused, had before this trial been severely punished for the offenses set forth in these charges and specifications. The circumstances attending his confinement show that more was done than merely holding him in custody to await the action of a general court-martial. Whatever was extra to legal confinement was punishment, and though sufferings were inflicted which no sentence could lawfully impose, and which were as illegal and cruel as they were unnecessary to his safe-keeping, the fact that the punishment was illegal and cruel does not deprive him of his right to plead that punishment as explation of his offense.

The Secretary will not here comment upon the nature of the punishment as set forth in the pleas of the accused. This is under investigation, and will be dealt with hereafter as circumstances may require. The finding and sentence in this case are disapproved and set aside for the reason that the accused had been already punished.

Ordinary seaman Joseph King will, on receipt of this order, be discharged from confinement and restored to duty.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Iron-Clads for the West Indies.

As was expected, the United States steamer Frolic will not convoy the iron-clad Terror to Key West and Havana, but the Mercury, commanded by Master William H. Brice, will leave the Washington Navy Yard to-day for Norfolk, where she will join the Terror and accompany her to Key West. The iron-clad Miantonomah will leave the Boston Navy Yard in a day or two for Hampton Roads; from hence she will be convoyed to Key West.

The Lighthouse Board.

A circular has been issued from the Lighthouse Board to officers in the lighthouse service. It provides that hereafter each vessel must be supplied with a suitable bell for giving warning to approaching vessels in foggy or thick weather in addition to a fog horn to be blown at short intervals during fogs and thick weather, and steamers, when there is no steam for sounding the steam whistle as required by law.

All vessels in the lighthouse service are required to conform strictly to the laws of Congress in regard to the rule of the board for passing vessels and carrying lights while under way and at anchor. Masters and others neglecting their duties in this regard will subject themselves to all the penalties of the law and to dismissal from employment from the lighthouse service.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 11—Noon.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93⅞@93¾. American securities dull. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; 1865s, 90¾; 1867s, 89¼; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 112¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—Noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 7s. 9d. Common Rosin, 4s. 9d. Tallow, 43s. 9d.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Stocks active. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865 do., 111¼; do. do. new, 109¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 25½; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Illinois Central, 129¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¼; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

Obituary.

BOSTON, April 11.—Rev. Charles J. Bowen, pastor of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, died yesterday.

THE ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL.

LETTER FROM MR. BOYER.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—As many of the earnest friends of the abolition of capital punishment may feel an anxiety to know what became of the bill which had been introduced for the practical abolition of the gallows, I desire to state the facts as to the manner in which the bill was disposed of, that the people may know how things are managed at Harrisburg.

On the 14th of March, nearly four weeks before the adjournment of the Legislature, the bill was introduced in the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, was chairman, and Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, secretary, both of whom were opposed to any change of the present law.

According to the rules of the House, a committee may retain possession of a bill for ten days, when, if it be not reported, a majority of the House may discharge the committee from the further consideration of the same. On the 24th, the ten days having expired, I waited upon the chairman of the committee and informed him that unless the bill was immediately reported the committee would be at once discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The chairman replied that he would without delay convene the committee, which was done on the following morning, when I was invited to address the seventeen members composing it, which I did, and a majority of the committee ordered the bill reported with an affirmative recommendation. Reports of committees were in order on the following Monday, the 28th. The secretary, disobeying the instructions of the committee, kept the bill in his desk instead of reporting it, and when called upon the day after to know why he had failed in his duty, said that the committee desired to reconsider its action. I took the pains to ascertain which members of the committee desired a meeting for such purpose, and found they were those members only who were in the minority and had opposed the bill in the first instance. However, the committee again met, and again ordered the bill favorably reported, which occurred on the 2d of April, having been in their hands for nineteen days; and then, as it were, forced from their hands only five days before the adjournment.

As the last "public calendar" day had passed, this being a public bill, it could be brought before the House only by a two-thirds vote, which the friends of the measure had not secured and thus was no action had upon it. Had this bill been reached it would have passed both houses by a clear and decisive majority. As my personal acquaintance extended to every member of either house, I know precisely what I say when I state that there would have been fifty-eight votes for the bill in the House, and forty-one against it, reckoning the doubtful as well. In the Senate there would have been nineteen votes for the bill and fourteen against it, placing the doubtful amongst them.

Of the delegation from Philadelphia, including Senators and Representatives, there were sixteen for the bill and but six against it. Thus was the will of the people defeated by the factious opposition of one or more members of the Judiciary Committee.

Had the bill passed the Legislature, I have the best of reasons for believing that it would have been vetoed by the Executive. Governor Geary's hostility to any change in the present law was well known to nearly every member, and this knowledge did not aid our cause.

The delay in the good work is but temporary. The public agitation will be resumed in the early autumn, and "unconditional repeal" will be the rallying cry of the reform army which, in the next session, will be found ready to complete the work which was only delayed by a mere trick of the opponents of the measure.

A bill totally abolishing the penalty of death will be introduced during the first days of the next session of the Legislature.

I take this opportunity of making my public acknowledgments to the Philadelphia city press for the personal courtesies extended me for the past four months, and to the committees of ladies and friends who have labored so zealously in the good work I may say, "You have your own reward."

MARVIN H. BOYER.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1870.

—Herr Wagner's proposed lectures at Berlin on "Opera and the Drama" are not likely to take place. The suggestion, though coming direct from Herr Wagner himself, was so coldly received that the musician of the future had no choice but to withdraw it.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....52 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, Reppher, Gordon & Co.

Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Ariola, Dunscomb, 23 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Br. schr Ada, Belzeo, 13 days from St. John, N.B., with lumber to Mather & Wolmsey—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Florence J. Lockwood, Johns, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Chattanooga, Black, 16 days from Cardenas, with molasses to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan.

Schr Nellie Tarbox, Conery, 13 days from Havana, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Jos. Maxfield, May, 11 days from Caibarien, with molasses to Dallett & Son.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Heathers, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Mary Stow, Rankin, 7 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Amanda M. Flanagan, Snyder, 8 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr L. C. Hickman, Adams, 8 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, 6 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock and timber to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 2 days from Dover Landing, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr J. K. Burnite, Fowler, 2 days from Little Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr John M. Clayton, Tunnell, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Banner, Tunnell, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Ship Royal Charlie, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, is consigned to Penrose, Massey & Co.—not as before.

MISCELLANY.

A despatch to the underwriters says, the brig Manlius, before reported ashore off Clarke's Point, Delaware bay, was hove off yesterday by E. J. Morris, of Lewes, Del., and is now at Mahon's ditch, waiting tow; her hull is in good condition.

Brig Iza, arrived yesterday from Sagua, reports:—6th inst., off Little Bahamas, experienced a severe gale from N. to SE., with heavy rolling sea; shifted cargo, and stove in 115 hhds of molasses between decks.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 9th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.

Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 1st inst.

Brig Altavela, Reed, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Centaur, Moore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 26th ult.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, at Havana 26th ult. from Sierra Morena, and sailed 29th for Philadelphia.

Schr H. B. McCauley, Vickers, hence, at Havana 25th ult.

Schr Adeliza, Wright, hence, at Matanzas 26th ult.

Schr Mary D. Haskell, Barbour, hence, at Matanzas 29th ult.

Schr Walter Scott, McLean, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 27th ult.

Schr Osseo, Walsh, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 8th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA PROFANITY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a certain square patch of grass overgrown by old trees, which has become, in the lapse of a century, holy ground—literally a sort of God's acre—to the people of America. It is the ground where the declaration of human rights was first given to the struggling nation as the basis of its future life, over which the old bell obeyed the legend that by a curious prophecy it chanced to bear, and proclaimed "liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

Heretofore Philadelphia has been content to fulfill the trust confided to her, and has preserved the State House and this Square intact, as, indeed, she is legally compelled to do, the ground having been ceded to her by Pennsylvania only on condition that it "should be kept a public green forever." Perhaps she was not ignorant of the fact that it was the possession of this ground and these old buildings which actually gave her rank and place among American cities. It has become a Mecca; foreigners and Americans alike make pilgrimages to the old State House as the birth-place of Liberty. There is no spot in the country so instinct with noble meaning, or so suggestive of the highest and purest motives of our National life. We have, unfortunately, too few of such Meccas. We are too hurried a people, too full of the rank vigor and brute strength of youth, of love of money, and intolerance of the old shapes of government and civilization left behind us, to appreciate as we ought our need of a past. It is a noble thing to "make history hand-over-hand," but it is as noble to understand and build upon history. Our lakes like seas, our thousand-acre fields of corn, our magnificent mushroom cities, are matters to boast of only to a certain length. They put health into our bodies and money in our purse; but if fields and cities were stamped with the record of a mighty past, of heroic deeds or thoughts, they would serve, perhaps, a nobler purpose: we would find in them the ennobling and softening education which now we lack, and become a wiser and more thoughtful people. The nation who reads upon its soil and its buildings such a history, lives in the constant hearing of a lofty poem. It inherits honor; it knows itself of good birth—*noblesse oblige*. The vague consciousness of this want drives the most cultured class among us back to Europe, to claim kinship, to root into old ruins, to look at old houses. We are not content with our free institutions; to be only able to brag of our hardly earned liberty, or our pork, or cotton, or iron-clads; we want our share in Shakespeare and in Milton; in the soil where Cromwell was born or Hampden was buried. The signs of our own mental history in the two great wars for liberty are yet too close at hand for us to rightly read their meaning; our hands are full; we are in too great haste to settle the Mormon problem or the tax difficulty to listen to any great lesson which the past may have left for us. We slight the few mementoes we possess, flout at associations which foreigners coming among us hold sacred. We are in the condition of the vulgar school-boy who would make a bonfire of the records which proved his inheritance of nobility to warm himself and his ignorant companions.

Especially is this the case with our frugal-minded neighbor, Philadelphia. She has tried for a long time to turn an honest penny out of the old State House and ground of which she was left in custody by the nation; she fenced in the square with offices, and even shouldered the poor old bell almost out of sight with cake-stands. Now, however, the ground has become so valuable that, although it does not in any sense belong to her, she cannot afford to be honest about it any longer, and therefore proposes to quietly squat upon it with her nest of criminal courts, and blot it now and forever out of sight. Hereafter we shall be unable to point to the spot where Hancock read the words which yet echo through the world. Philadelphia will substitute her own peculiar annals. There the murderer Probst was tried, and Haggerty broke from the Black Maria; and there can a man rid himself of any crime by straw-bail. Is it for so ill-flavored a mess of pottage as this that she is willing to sell her birthright and ours? The matter is yet undecided. It is pushed, we are told, by a few needy politicians who own property in the neighborhood of the State House. We hope this is true, and that there is enough wisdom among the people of Philadelphia to prevent an outrage so dishonest to the nation and damning to their own character for enlightenment or refinement.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

From the N. Y. World.

Whatever may be our views of the intrinsic righteousness or of the probable beneficence of the fifteenth amendment, we can all at least unite in gratitude that its passage has extinguished that singularly disagreeable sodality of saints—the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The dissolution of that body affects us with an elegiac feeling as if an ancient monument had thereby been razed. But, in fact, the society was only twenty-five at the time of its death. The physiologists, however, and the cosmetic-makers assert that "a frown is the precursor of wrinkles;" and we may probably ascribe to the vicious temper of the embittered male and female persons, the product of whose acetous fermentation was the Anti-Slavery Society, the premature hoariness of that body, and be content in its case to confound its venerableness with its vinegar. And, indeed, its members have managed to fill the whole land with the noise of their meetings, and the buds of May in this metropolis have been blighted by their brooding presence for now these many years, until it is not wonderful that their final cessation from troubling should seem to most of the generation which is now in the vigor of life to be the removal of a life-long misery.

It is not necessary to asperse the motives or even to question the procedures of the original prophets of abolition in order to feel and express a profound aversion for their successors, who have now finally dissolved themselves into the baseless fabric of a vision. The influence of the pioneers of that agitation, indeed, was rather indirect in embittering the temper of the South than direct in stirring up the people of the North to war against the accursed thing. It is true that slavery has been abolished; but the war which resulted in its abolition would have been deferred for many years if it had been postponed until the sentiment of the North should have allowed it to be waged ostensibly as a crusade against the service system of the South. There was, to be sure, an immense dislike of slavery among the people of the North; but there was a still still stronger and still more honorable dislike to the violation of chartered rights and the infringement of a national compact, the keeping of which was strictly our business, than there was to the domestic arrangements of other States, with which it was equally clear that we were not concerned, and for which we were neither in law or morals responsible. Even when slavery was abolished not one in ten of the men who approved its abolition was willing to avow himself an abolitionist; and the President who issued the Emancipation Proclamation, to which the fifteenth amendment is a supplement, was careful to have it understood that he was using a purely military measure;—so little had the labors of the Anti-Slavery Society accomplished towards moulding the people into their own way of thinking—that slavery was a monstrosity to be destroyed in any way or at any sacrifice.

But, whatever credit may attach to the men who organized the sentiment which the society embodied, no sentiments of any other than a ludicrous or a contemptuous sort can be aroused by the contemplation of the coadjutors whom they found when once a membership was no longer a candidacy for martyrdom, and who have been described by one of themselves as the

> "Folks with missions, whose gaunt eyes
> See golden ages rising,
> Salt of the earth, in what queer guys
> Thou'rt fond of crystallizing."

Their adherents were like the adherents of David at the cave of Adullam. Every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, joined himself and clave unto the standard of Garrison. The young and yearning, the aged and despairing, confirmed celibates of every age and soured shrews of both sexes, descended like a flight of locusts upon the lyceums of the land. It is awful to reflect that it is to this society we owe it that Wendell Phillips has been hindered from making a secluded home unhappy at the cost of devastating a nation, and that Wendell Phillips is the spiritual progenitor of Anna Dickinson. We have seen the society descend from the lofty eminence on which Garrison once stood and abode the pelting of the putrid eggs of his countrymen, in really rather a heroic manner, to the abyss of degradation in which Wendell Phillips crouched as a suppliant and held a plaintive hat for the eleemosynary "chickens, boiled preferred," of his friends.

"Men are we, and must grieve when even the shade
Of that which once was great has passed away."

Who will decline felicitating himself that the Anti-Slavery Society has spared him the spectacle of a still deeper degradation, by folding its hands and saying its *nunc dimittis* over the passage of the fifteenth amendment?

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

From the N. Y. Times.

A certain obscure and moribund coterie of ex-agitators in a neighboring State will be disgusted, no doubt, at Mr. Lloyd Garrison's late letters. The Union League Club held a special meeting on Thursday night, to rejoice over the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, and one of the chief features of this meeting was a letter from the veteran William Lloyd Garrison. "Though identified with no political association," says this famous champion of freedom, "I deem it simple justice to say that whatever has been done, by political action and legislative enactment, to secure this glorious triumph, has been done exclusively by the Republican party, and by the Loyal Leaguers co-operating with it." That is precisely what most people think, though it is creditable for Mr. Garrison to award the sole merit to an organization whose fortunes he has not shared. But what about the Phillips faction? What about the *Anti-Slavery Standard*? What about the knot of tea-drinking zealots who, under the defunct name of the "Anti-Slavery Society," persistently meet every May in Boston, and, finding no other "anti-slavery" topic to discuss, fall to abusing Grant, Congress, and the Republican party? Is Mr. Garrison going to leave them out in the cold? Has he no crumb of consolation for them? On the contrary, besides ignoring completely their late herculean efforts, Mr. Garrison even exasperates them by declaring that "President Grant is deserving of high praise for the support he has given to the claims of a long oppressed but now redeemed people."

The adoption of the fifteenth amendment is indeed due to the resolute and enthusiastic efforts of the Republican party—or let us say, rather, of that party as the political standard-bearer of the American people. It is one of the proudest honors the party can claim, and it deserves to enjoy it. Wherever the Democracy has been in power the amendment has been fought; and as it is a bright jewel in the crown of the Republican party, so it is a conspicuous and memorable triumph for General Grant that under his administration the great amendment has been carried. Mr. Garrison draws a distinction between the "moral struggle" which preceded the war, and the "patriotic duty" which followed it. The former struggle, he says, "virtually ended when the first Rebel gun was fired at Fort Sumter;" but Mr. Wilson's speech here supplements the argument by declaring that it was "only in the light of battle-fields" that we could see just where the path of national duty led. At all events, the former justly declares that "at last we all stand upon the high plane of universal liberty and equality before the law, so far as complexional distinctions are concerned," with "not a yoke to be broken," while the "result of all this cannot fail to be unexampled peace and prosperity." The time will soon come when the fifteenth amendment will be pointed at with patriotic pride by all Americans, of all parties; and the honor of its passage must go, in history, where the honor is due.

THE LATE MR. BURLINGAME.

The Report that He was Poisoned Refuted.

Respectable journals in this country are giving currency to a foolish report set afloat by some lover of sensation that "a rumor exists in St. Petersburg that the death of Mr. Burlingame was caused by poisoning, the motive to the crime being the jealousy of his Chinese associates in the Embassy." Of course, like all such fabrications, no explanation accompanies it.

In view of the fact that the story is having a wide circulation, to the discredit of American journalism as well as to the great injury of the honorable representatives of the Chinese Government on the Embassy, whose great grief at the loss of their chief it is difficult to appease, we are authorized to state, in behalf of the family of Mr. Burlingame, that the most positive evidences exist that his death was the result of a severe cold contracted at Berlin, and for the want of sufficient care and treatment immediately upon his arrival at St. Petersburg, in a more stern climate, where he incurred new anxieties and responsibilities, the combination of diseases set in, as publicly and officially announced at the time, which caused his sudden death. There was nothing mysterious about it.

Full particulars of all the circumstances attending Mr. Burlingame's sickness and last hours the writer has been permitted to read in a private letter from one of the family of the deceased to a relative in this city. It would be improper to trench upon the sacredness of such an instrument by quoting from it. Suffice it to say that it is a complete refutation of the wicked report that Mr. Burlingame was poisoned, in whole and in all its parts. From a letter, written at St. Petersburg, February 25, 1870, by the second son of Mr. Burlingame, who arrived in that city from Berlin the day after his father's death, we are permitted to make a brief extract, in justice to the Chinese, of whom he speaks specially. Members of Mr. Burlingame's family in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in this city, feel much grieved at the report referred to above, and on this account alone depart from a rule which would otherwise be highly improper under the circumstances, and permit the publication of the extract alluded to, which is as follows:—

The Chinese seemed perfectly broken-hearted, and poor Chih Tajen, now the chief minister, walks up and down all the day long, mourning for "The Great Minister," whose loss they think can never be repaired. They always speak of him as "The Great Minister," that being, in Chinese, his title, and seem to honor him as though he was a being of some other world. They feel that they have lost their best friend."
—*N. Y. Mail.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.

4 2t M5

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 8S

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2½ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars, 1 Mr. Warburton's, No. 439 Chesnut st. [2 25 1m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smw3m

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Offer For Sale $2,000,000

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RR. CO.

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.

All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—Interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.
The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.
Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.
The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.
Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.
The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.
For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,
C. & H. Borie, [4 2 2w
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON

AND

RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company, the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 30tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited mount of this Loa

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.
Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at ow cost.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 22 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
MARCH COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,

Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.
From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.
The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $20,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,
and the security is first-class in every respect.
A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.
We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.
DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street, New York.
A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

SAMUEL WORK,
BANKER,
No. 25 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 14mth

SILVER

On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris, & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.	

OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17tf No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 243 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! Ons trial! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 23tf JOSEPH LEROS, Principal.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 48 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Sarah Ann Walton, aged eleven months, was burned to death at the residence of her parents, No. 1224 Alaska street, by her clothes taking fire while playing with some matches.

—The balmy and beautiful weather of Saturday had the effect of bringing out our young men fond of boating to their favorite sport on the Schuylkill. In the afternoon all the "shells" and "skeletons" belonging to the different boat-houses were shooting up and down the river, their occupants enjoying the sport with a gusto which none but boatmen know.

—Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out on the first floor of No. 1306 Chesnut street, occupied for the sale of Oriental goods by Mustapha Pacha, a Turk. The store had been closed a short time before the flames were discovered, and no one was in the place at the time. As they had made but little progress when the neighboring firemen reached the store, they were soon extinguished. It was then found that the fire had originated in a drawer containing light goods, near which there was neither gas jet or stove. The damage was chiefly by water, though the Insurance Patrol made efforts to prevent it. In the absence of the proprietor, the loss could not be ascertained.

—Late on Saturday night John Wesley Cook and Edward Stillman quarrelled over a game of cards at the "Shoo-Fly" Saloon, on Eleventh street, above Race, which led to blows, and Cook was knocked down and kicked as he fell. Death resulting soon after, Stillman went to the Filbert Street Station House and delivered himself to the authorities to await the Coroner's inquest. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. Shapleigh, who testified before the Coroner's jury that Cook died from disease of the heart. Stillman was thereupon discharged. Deceased was fifty-three years old, and resided in Madison street, below Vine.

—A mass meeting of journeymen stove and hollow-ware moulders took place on Saturday evening at the Hall on Girard avenue, below Seventh.

The names of the different hollow-ware and stove-moulding establishments were called, when 157 men employed in them responded by signing the constitution of the association and taking the usual oath, making a total membership in this city of 227. It was stated that some months ago a reduction was made by the employers of from 15 to 30 per cent. on the wages of their men, since which only $2·50 for ten hours' labor per day have been paid, while men working by the piece average from eighteen to twenty dollars per week for eleven hours' labor daily.

—The Society of the Army of the Potomac closed their second annual reunion by a banquet at the Continental Hotel. Fully three hundred persons were present, and among them were Generals Grant, Sherman, Belknap, Schofield, Meade, Burnside, Casey, McDowell, Martindale, Pleasonton, Sheridan, Cadwalader, besides a large number of distinguished Philadelphians. The banqueting hall was decorated with flags and bunting. The Governor's Island Band was stationed in the hallway leading to the dining-room, and as the distinguished party entered played a patriotic air.

The President occupied a position at the centre of the main table, with Secretary Belknap to his right, and General Meade to his left.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock, General Meade, the presiding officer, called the assemblage to order, and proposed the following toasts:—

The President of the United States—General Belknap, Secretary of War.

The United States Army—General Sherman.

The United States Navy—Hon. A. E. Borie.

The Volunteer Soldiers and Sailors—General Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

The State of Pennsylvania—Hon. Daniel Dougherty.

The Day we Celebrate, 9th April, 1865—General John H. Martindale.

The City of Philadelphia—General Owen.

The Rank and File—General W. H. McCandless.

Our Dead Heroes—General Woodworth.

Our Sweethearts and Wives—General J. F. Rusling.

—On Saturday evening Thomas Prosser, a native of England, was stabbed by Otto Brandenburg, at the residence of the latter, Marshall street, below York. The injured man was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition. Three wounds were inflicted on him, two in the right side near the nipple, and one on the left side near the base of the heart. Prosser made the following statement to Alderman Heins yesterday:—

On the 9th of April, 1870, I, Thomas Prosser, visited the house of Otto Brandenburg, in company with Robert Brocklehurst, to ascertain whether Brandenburg had been vilifying my character. I cannot say what occurred when I got into the house, but to the best of my knowledge I struck Brandenburg. I then left the house, when Brandenburg followed me into the street, and stabbed me in three places, which caused me to fall on the pavement, and while down Brandenburg struck me twice. I make this statement with the full consciousness that I am in a very dangerous condition, the result of the wounds inflicted by the said Brandenburg.

Brandenburg is in custody. He states that Prosser, in company with Brocklehurst, called at his residence on Saturday and commenced an assault upon Mrs. Brandenburg. In consequence he (Brandenburg) threatened to shoot him, but he made light of it, and went away, returning soon after, however, and repeating the attack; whereupon, in self-defense, and to protect his wife, he told the injured man to go away or he would use means to make him. Not heeding the admonition, Prosser attempted to re-enter the house, when he thrust a knife at him, inflicting the first wound. Prosser was then urged by Brocklehurst to try once more to gain an entrance, but was again repulsed, and the second wound was inflicted, and Brocklehurst was also cut in the breast and arm. After a short time the two men attempted again to enter the premises, during which another stab was inflicted on Prosser. Brandenburg said he was sorry he had not killed Prosser.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113.

—Secretary Robeson has returned to Washington.

—The City Treasurer of St. Louis is a defaulter to the extent of $120,000.

—Whittemore, of cadetship fame, proposes to again be a candidate for Congress.

—John Deal, convicted of the murder of Richard M. Horlon, is to be hanged at Reading on the 13th of May.

—An extensive fire occurred at Allentown, this State, yesterday morning, resulting in a loss of $125,000.

—Justice Bradley will sit in the Supreme Court to-day, when the legal-tender decision will again be considered.

—The Committee on Education are to investigate General Howard's management of the Freedmen's Bureau on Wednesday next.

—The Mormons are threatening to tear up the Pacific Railroad track in case Congress passes any bill interfering with their imagined rights.

—A boiler explosion occurred in Baltimore on Saturday, by which several lives were lost, a number of persons wounded, and much property destroyed.

—Golladay, of Kentucky, who was involved in the sale of cadetships, and so lost his seat, has been defeated for a re-election by the Confederate General S. H. Lewis.

—A communication, signed by several hundred students of Wyoming Territory, heartily indorsing General Sheridan's Indian policy, has been received at general headquarters.

—An investigation is now going on in Washington to ascertain what Congressmen or members of the press have received Cuban bonds. So far the investigation has resulted in nothing.

—A Philadelphia lady was found dead in Richmond on Saturday. She had been dead for three weeks, but her husband, being insane, was unable to comprehend what had befallen her.

Foreign Affairs.

—Several changes are rumored in the Irish administration.

—It is announced that the Left Centre will no longer support the Ollivier Ministry.

—Nearly fifteen knots an hour were made by the English iron-clad Vanguard, just launched.

—Negotiations between Russia and the Chinese Embassy, it is alleged, have been suspended.

—The Cuban authorities have been ordered by the Spanish Government, to release the American steamer Lloyd Aspinwall.

—The *plebiscitum* still causes trouble in the French Ministerial Council. Buffet himself has resigned; Daru and Talhouet will probably also go.

—A sharp lookout for the City of Boston is to be kept by the City of Durham, now on her way from Liverpool to Halifax by the northerly course.

—A direct telegraph line is to be run from Liverpool to Valencia by the Anglo-American Cable Company, so that the time occupied in sending messages by way of London may be saved.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial Crisis—Resignation of Buffet.

PARIS, April 9—Evening.—The crisis continues. In the Ministerial Council, with respect to the definite reply in the matter of the plebiscitum, M. Ollivier declared that the Government would employ neither menaces nor flattery. He argued that the Emperor and the empire were out of the question. The only question was, shall we change an absolute empire for a liberal one?

PARIS, April 10.—The Emperor having refused to make any concession relative to the plebiscitum, Buffet, Minister of Finance, has resigned. No other minister has as yet resigned, but further changes are rumored. The newspaper organs of the Left Centre express dissatisfaction with the Ministry, and say that their party in the Corps Legislatif will not support it.

The refusal of the Emperor to yield to the demands of Buffet and his friends is considered a victory for Rouher.

The deputies of the Left have decided to hold a meeting on Thursday next, to which the editors of the Paris and provincial opposition journals will be invited.

A manifesto will be submitted at this meeting, which, if adopted, will settle the policy of the opposition party with regard to the *plebiscitum*.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

SEVENTH Street, above F,

(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwsim

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street,

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·28 | MOON SETS..... 3·06
SUN SETS..... 6·35 | HIGH WATER.....10·21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Mar. 24
Celia	London	New York	Mar. 26
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 29
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 29
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 31
Samaria	Queenstown	New York	April 1
India	Glasgow	New York	April 1

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 12
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
New York	New York	Bremen	April 21
Celia	New York	London	April 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23
India	New York	Glasgow	April 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana	April 14
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Empire, Nelson, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, jr.
Br. bark F. Lovett, Smith, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Souder & Adams.
Brig H. H. Seavey, Fish, St. Thomas, W. I., Warren & Gregg.
Br. schr Gold Hunter, Secord, St. John, N. B., do.
Schr E. M. Wright, Smith, Sagua, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Theobald, Theobald, from Liverpool Feb. 16, with mdse. to Cope Bros.
Br. ship Royal Charlie, Potter, from Liverpool Feb. 19, with mdse. to Souder & Adams.
Br. ship Andrew Lovett, from Ardrossan Jan. 17 via Queenstown Feb. 6, with pig iron to S. & W. Welsh.
Bark Ocean, Jones, from Liverpool Jan. 20, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.
Brig 128, Williams, from Sagua, with molasses and honey to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Mary E. Van Cleaf, Jones, from Cardenas, with molasses to C. M. O'Callaghan. Has on board Capt. Clark and crew, 13 in all, of bark Milton, of New York, from Sagua for Queenstown, which was abandoned in a sinking condition 26th ult., lat. 29 30 N., long. 79 40.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, 19 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Nellie Starr, Poland, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Gen. Meagher, Gaskins, 29 days from Demarara, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr Abbott Devereux, Rich, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to R. R. Neff & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
B. brig Branch, Card, 11 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Stover, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada. Sailed in company with schr F. E. Ward, for Philadelphia. Left in port brig Ellen P. Stewart, to sail on the 5th for Philadelphia.
Schr Annie Murchie, Murchie, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to order—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Criterion, Cornwell, 6 days from Rappahannock river, Va., with cedar posts to Collins & Co.
Sloop Aurora, Artis, from brig Manlius, ashore at Clarke's Point, with 67 hhds. and 12 boxes sugar to Dallett & Son.
Sloop Ettie Hall, Maxon, from brig Manlius, ashore at Clarke's Point, with 44 hhds. and 21 boxes sugar to Dallett & Son.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 9.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Enterprise, with stone, for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Ann McCaffrey, with marble, for Philadelphia.

Goodrich, with grain, for Philadelphia.

Empress, with grain, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

J. L. Vorhees, Carrie, Melissa, Rachel Smith, and John F. Bager, all with coal for New York.

Charles, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 11.—Barge Hennessey, with coal for Wilmington, left Saturday evening. Board of Trade, with coal for Baltimore, will leave to-day. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, hence, at New Orleans 4th instant.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Bark Fanny, Turner, from Messina for Philadelphia, was spoken 17th Feb. off Gibraltar.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Symmes, from Havana for Bremen, before reported at Nassau in distress, resumed her voyage 15th ult., having repaired.

Bark E. A. Cochran, Swasey, sailed from Cardenas 27th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Helen Drummond, Trecartin, sailed from Matanzas 30th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Lizzie Fox, Clark, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, passed Fortress Monroe 8th inst.

Bark Daring, McDonald, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 8th inst., and sailed again.

Bark B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, sailed from the Texel 26th ult. for Philadelphia.

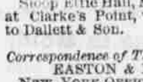
Bark Infatigable, Falck, from London, at Deal 27th ult., and sailed for Philadelphia.

Schrs Ruth Shaw, Shaw; F. J. Lockwood, St. John; Ella Amsden, Smith; and Emma G. (Br.), Webber, sailed from Cardenas, 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr David Babcock, Colcord hence for Cardenas, was spoken 30th ult. lat. 35 14, long. 74 27.

Schr Jennie E. Simmons, Cox, from Cotuitport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 6th inst.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, 141

No. 412 North FIFTH Street.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,

1 7§ West Side, below Master.

Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF

BROOME STREET;

WAREROOMS,

FIFTH AVENUE,

CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES,

In all the Fashionable Varieties,

EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm29t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw

GENUINE OROIDE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.

CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.

Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES CERARD & CO.,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),

2 22 mwf NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 9 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

3 23§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber. Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2944.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29§ No. 224 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward,

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from

BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $25, and every Mower warranted. Sold by

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,

SEED WAREHOUSE,

3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE

New York Medical University.

Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.

PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.

They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.

Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.

They are taken in small doses.

They are pleasant to the taste.

Their effects are almost instantaneous.

They are harmless to all.

We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.

A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:

Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

ADVICE FREE. JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

28 1mrp

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisie, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD, General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 9th floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meeting required by sections 2 or 25 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870 before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870. L. S.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 4t27

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ELLEN H. SMITH, by her next friend, etc., vs. JAMES D. SMITH. December Term, 1869, No. 76. In Divorce.

To James D. Smith, the Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Return-day SATURDAY, April 16, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
4 4 mth4t* Attorney for Libellant.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS. PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871 all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Allegheny avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1869.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 8 10t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF A NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., the live-oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five (5) days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 4 5 tuths6t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 26 2p§

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.

RETURN OF THE EXILES,

Commencement of the summer season.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

MRS. JAMES A. OATES AND HER CELEBRATED COMPANY

in the great historic burlesque,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

Over one hundred artistes appearing.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 11, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MRS. CHARLES WALCOT, On which occasion will be presented A SPLENDID BILL, Consisting of Coleman's great comedy of THE HEIR AT-LAW, After which Boucicault's favorite comedietta called ROB ROY MACGREGOR; To conclude with the splendid sensational drama, in three acts (first time in several years), called EUSTACHE; OR, THE CONDEMNED.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BENEFIT OF MR. SIMON HASSLER, Musical Director, THURSDAY EVENING next, April 14. Grand Dramatic and Musical Entertainment. Vocalists—Mrs. Susan Galton Kelleher, Mr. Max Friedgen, Professor Jean Louis Instrumental Soloists—Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Mr. William Ewers, Mr. William Stoll, Jr., Mr. R. Hennig, Mr. W. G. Dietrich, Conductor. A Grand Combined Military Band and a superb Orchestra. Dramatic—Speed the Plough, a Comedy in three acts, and The Rendezvous, Extravaganza, one act. Box sheet now open. 10

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

SPECIAL CARD.—The Management has sincere pleasure in announcing an engagement with those world-renowned artists,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

who will inaugurate a

CARNIVAL OF FUN,

On EASTER MONDAY, April 18, commencing with the beautiful drama of THE EMERALD RING.

Box Book now open. 4 11 mwfs 4t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.

SECOND WEEK OF FROU-FROU,

MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,

Mr. Augustin Daly's successful comedy from the French, entitled

FROU-FROU,

With every Scene,

Costume, and Appointment New,

MRS. JOHN DREW as GILBERTE,

Aided by the full Company.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. WALNUT Street, above Eighth.

EVERY EVENING, Old English Pastime: Punch and Judy, by the great comedians COLLINS and DAISEY; Masters MACKEN and SULLIVAN; Female Drum Corps; Champagne Pyramid; the world-renowned Gymnasts, the CARLO BROTHERS, and FRANK WOOD. Mad'lles De Rosa and La Rosa in two new Ballets. 1 28§

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).

THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS WILL INTRODUCE

First Time—Great Burlesque, Othello,
First Week—Piscatorial Excursion.
First Week—Finale, Slumbering Moke.
Last Week—Irresistible Hunky & Dory. 4 11 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN FOLKISMS, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

OLE BULL

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES ONE GRAND CONCERT At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Philadelphia, TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, assisted by the following artists:—

Miss HATTIE SARGOOD, The favorite Soprano.
Mr. EDWARD MAC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE proceedings connected with the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac were, in the main, highly satisfactory and creditable. A large number of the great military leaders of the nation were assembled together, and while they enjoyed the delight of renewing old associations, and fighting their battles o'er again, they received due honor from crowds of civilians, and a reception from all classes which fully maintained the reputation of Philadelphia for hospitality. We regret, however, that the harmony of this meeting was marred to some extent by the speech delivered by the orator of the occasion, General Martindale. We do not wonder that at the close of the meeting a resolution was offered condemning this production as improper, and calculated to injure the society; and although this resolution was defeated, we hope that the speakers chosen to address this association of soldiers in future will studiously avoid the unnecessary introduction of partisan topics. General Martindale's oration was far better fitted for a Republican campaign speech than for an assemblage of men composed of different parties, and the triumph of Republican doctrines is too decisive to need such ill-timed arguments in their behalf.

At a previous meeting of leading officers of the Union, Frank Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, had the wretched bad taste to violate the proprieties of the occasion by ventilating some of his Democratic theories. For this offense he was properly rebuked at the time, and the chief result was that he sank lower than ever in the estimation of the American people. General Martindale, on Saturday, did not err so grievously, but he committed an error of the same kind. While confessing that all partisan discussions were unsuited to the occasion, the body of his speech consisted of a rehash of the Dred Scott decision, a discussion of the slavery question, and a laudation of the new constitutional amendments. We do not question the vigor of his argument, but surely he might have chosen a more fitting time for disseminating his trite views on the results of the political warfare of the last ten years, and after being chosen as a soldier to address a body of soldiers, he might have found more appropriate topic than the civil conflict connected with and arising from the terrific contest of mighty armies.

In the war for the Union Democrats as well as Republicans entered the ranks of the army, and filled with credit some of the highest military positions. It is true that many of the former gradually discarded all their Democratic affiliations, but this rule was not universal. Secretary Cox, one of Grant's Cabinet officers, has evidently not forgotten the fact which Martindale apparently ignored, and in his remarks on Saturday he paid a compliment to General McClellan, which displayed the true spirit that should prevail throughout in these annual reunions. Considering his political position there was special significance in his remark: "I may venture to say that which every good soldier will respond to. I love that man McClellan, and honor him as he deserves to be honored." And hereafter we trust that the managers and orators of the reunions will not forget that the Army of the Potomac, as an army, was composed of soldiers, and not of politicians.

STRAW BAIL—A JUST SENTENCE.

THE facility with which straw bail can be obtained by a large number of evil-doers is one of the greatest encouragements to crime and one of the greatest hindrances to the proper administration of justice. The committing magistrates appear to have no system whatever with regard to accepting bail. Sometimes they require the production of deeds and sometimes they do not, and the consequence is that it is generally the hardened offenders who understand all the devices by which justice may be delayed, who are most frequently able to defy the laws with impunity. In cases of serious offenses the committing magistrates undoubtedly ought to invariably require the production of deeds, no matter who the bail-goer may be, and a check would be put upon the practice of offering straw bail if it was well understood that for certain grades of crime nothing but documentary evidence of the possession of property equal in value to the amount required would be received. On Saturday Judge Paxson made an example of an offender in the matter of straw bail that ought to have a good result in checking the performances of those who, like the culprit in this case, are willing to aid in shielding criminals from the penalties of the law. Henry S. Reichert, the individual who came to grief on this occasion, offered himself as bail for Mrs. Waite, who was accused of an unusually atrocious attempt at arson. Reichart swore that he owned property of a certain value, but it was afterwards discovered that he was not worth a cent, and in consequence he was promptly indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for perjury. This was a severe sentence, but there will be few respectable people who will be inclined to dispute the fact that it was both proper and just under the circumstances. If our judges will give criminals and their aiders and abettors to understand that they will receive no mercy in the courts, and that a conviction will certainly be followed by a sentence imposing all the penalties that the law permits, they will be able to effectually check, in a measure at least, the spread of crime. Punishment to be effectual must be certain and severe, and by the sentence of Reichert to seven years' imprisonment Judge Paxson has struck a blow at the operations of professional bail-goers, and the practice of offering straw bail, that cannot but have a beneficial effect. It only needs now that this sentence shall be followed up by others of equal severity in order to excite a wholesome dread of the law in the breasts of evil-doers.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

ON Saturday Judge Allison refused to grant the mandamus applied for by certain of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library to compel the Directors of that institution, to open it during certain hours of Sunday. The grounds upon which the Judge refused the mandamus were eminently just and proper, and will commend themselves to the good judgment of those who are most anxious that the advantages of the library should be enjoyed on each day of the week by those who choose to avail themselves of them. The Judge showed that according to the charter the Directors had full power to establish what regulations they considered expedient with regard to the days and hours when the library is to be kept open, and that so long as it cannot be shown that the Directors have improper motives, or that they design to occasion vexation or embarrassment by closing the library at certain times, the Courts have no right to interfere. The persons who applied for a mandamus in this case have certainly acted with very little judgment, and they have only injured their own cause. There is a very decided prejudice in the community against the opening of the library on Sunday, and this unwise action will only serve to increase and intensify the opposition. This prejudice we consider to be unjust, and based upon a totally wrong idea of the subject, but we cannot dispute the fact that it does exist, and among the most influential classes. To remove this prejudice fair arguments and dispassionate statements of the great moral advantages that are expected to result from opening the reading-rooms of the library on Sunday are needed, and we sincerely believe that if the advocates of the measure will only take the proper course they can without a great deal of difficulty bring public sentiment round to their side of the question. We hope that the stockholders of the Mercantile will consent to the opening of the library on Sunday, as an experiment at least, for we sincerely think that great good will result from it, and that it is a measure in the interest of religion and morality. Those who vote on the question should do so only after a thoughtful deliberation of the subject in their own minds; and if all the stockholders will give it the consideration it deserves, their decision will be entitled to respect, no matter which way it may be.

THE INCOME TAX.

CERTAIN members of Congress seem determined, for reasons that we are unable to fathom, to continue the income tax. The Senate Finance Committee has reported a bill to re-enact this obnoxious tax, and an effort will undoubtedly be made to carry it through both houses. Some of the Senators—a majority we hope—are opposed to oppressing the people of the United States for a longer period with a tax that was levied strictly as a war measure, and with a distinct understanding that it was to be discontinued at a definite period. That period has now arrived, and no good reason has been or can be shown why the tax should not be allowed to expire by limitation. The income tax was submitted to patiently by a majority of the people of the country simply because they knew that it was absolutely necessary, and that the Government during the progress of the war required every dollar that it could possibly raise. It was submitted to after the war had been brought to an end, because it was important to reduce the bulk of the national debt at an early day and to place our finances upon a satisfactory basis, and more particularly because there was an emphatic assurance that in a very short time it would be discontinued.

The peculiarly oppressive and obnoxious features of the income tax have little or no relation to the amount that it takes from each man's pocket, but to its inquisitorial character, and to the fact that it requires every citizen to make public his most private business affairs. There are few men who would not prefer to pay a much larger sum in some other manner, and Congress will make a great mistake if it supposes that the tax will be submitted to as patiently in the future as it has in the past. There is a very strong and growing disposition in all parts of the country to make the abolition of this tax a test question, and members of Congress who vote for its continuance will have to give very satisfactory reasons for so doing if they hope for re-election when they again come before their constituents. It is a sufficient argument against the tax that the revenues of the country do not need it. We are now paying off our debt quite as fast as is prudent or desirable, and the income tax ought to be allowed to follow the other arbitrary war measures that ceased when the war was over.

A SPECK OF WAR IN CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA was so far removed from the operations of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion that some of the Democrats of that region probably have only a very indistinct idea of the nature and results of the conflict, and when they talk about resisting the operations of the fifteenth amendment they evidently have no clear conception of the present political situation. The Democratic County Clerk of Sacramento has declared that the votes of colored citizens shall not be received, and the "unterrified" of that city have rallied to his support and have promised to "back him with all the moral and physical force God has given them." The Democrats have a peculiar way of appealing in a sort of left-handed fashion to the Almighty when they get into a tight place, but the events of the last ten years ought to have convinced them by this time that the Lord is not on their side at present, nor is He likely to be, unless they make material changes in their principles and practices. It is at least doubtful whether the combined moral and physical force of the Democracy of Sacramento will be able to precipitate a revolution on the Pacific slope, but it is just possible that if they create a disturbance on the subject of the negro vote that measures will be adopted for placing the ballot in the hands of the Chinese also, and for an average Californian to acknowledge a Chinaman as a man and a brother will require an amount of moral fortitude that we fear the Democracy of Sacramento are not possessed of. The County Clerk of Sacramento and his Democratic backers had better accept the consequences of the fifteenth amendment without making a row over it, and they will find it to their own good if they patiently bear the ills they have without flying to others that they know not of.

—*Cosmos* asserts that it has recently been demonstrated by a reference to authentic documents that Guernsey and Jersey have sunk more than fifteen yards during the last five centuries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ OUR SPRING TRADE

IS NOW

FULLY OPENED,

AND WE ARE OFFERING

A HIGHER GRADE

OF

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

THAN CAN BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

Gentlemen who still prefer Clothing made to order are invited to our Custom Department, where they will find all the newest Spring Fabrics and Fashions, and cutters of unsurpassed skill to execute their orders.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,

BY THE POET-ARTIST,

T. BUCHANAN READ,

SEVENTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE INTEREST INCREASING.

THE POEM READ TWICE A DAY.

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN recites each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." [4 11tf

CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), $10.

Admission.....25 cents

Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE

BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN,

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.

Subject (by request)—"GIRLS."

Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yankee Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a glance at the Coming Girl.

Admission.....50 cents.

Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M. Lecture at 3 P. M.

CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA will perform choice musical selections previous to the Lecture. 4 11 5t

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY, April 11.

"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."

For the Young Men's Christian Association.

Tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents. 1t

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY" will be held at No. 306½ MARKET Street, West Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer, and Secretary, to serve for one year.

W. S. COTTRINGER, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1870. 4 4 mth4t

☞ NEWSBOYS' HOME.—ON EASTER MONDAY EVENING, April 18, there will be an Exhibition of the PILGRIM at CONCERT HALL, in aid of the NEWSBOYS' HOME. 4 11 3t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 2mwf3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SENATOR REVELS

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 14.

Subject—"THE PRESS."

Admission.....50 cents.

Reserved Seats.....50 cents extra.

Reserved Seats for sale at

GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8. 4 11 4t

☞ PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public temperance meeting will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Address by George H. Hick, Esq.

Question for discussion—"How can we best carry on the temperance work in our several churches?"

Vocal and instrumental music under the direction of Asa Hull, Esq.

Recitation by Master George H. Eddy.

The public are invited. 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.

4 4 10t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the UNION TRANSFER COMPANY will be held on the 18th day of April, at 12 o'clock M., at the Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street. An election for Directors will also be held for the ensuing year.

1t SAMUEL T. SPANG, Secretary.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 6 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

New, Choice and Desirable

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

All bought within the last ten days, so that we are able to give our customers all the benefit of the

Decline in Gold.

A great many varieties of DRESS GOODS we offer for currency at what they cost in gold.

Plaid Summer Silks, All Colors, 87½ Cents.

Grey and Black French Plaid Silks, $1·25.
Grey and Black French Stripe Silks, $1·25.
Black and White French Plaid Silks, $1·50.
Black and White French Stripe Silks, $1·50.
Black and Striped French Silks, $1·75.
Fine Quality French Stripe Silks, $2.

Chene Silks.

NEW HANDSOME STYLES, at $1·75, WORTH $2·50.

Changeable Silks.

Gold and Blue, Gold and Green,
Gold and Purple, Gold and Tan,
Gold and Drab, Gold and Pearl,
AT $1·25, COST $2·50 TO IMPORT.

SUPERIOR QUALITY CHANGEABLE SILKS, 22 INCHES WIDE, VERY HANDSOME COLORINGS, $1·87½, COST $3 TO IMPORT.

COLORED DRESS SILKS, CHOICE COLORS, AT $1·37½ TO $5.

FINE WHITE DRESS SILKS.

White Taffetas and Gros Grains.
Heavy White Colored Silks, $5·75 to $4.

VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, of the very best makes imported.

Gros Grain Silks, $1·25 to $3·50.
Gros Du Rhine and Taffetas, $1 to $2·50.
Genuine "Bonnet" Taffeta at $3·50, worth $4·25.
BLACK CORD SILKS, at $1·15, less than Gold Cost.
PLAIN JAPANESE SILKS, best quality, at $1.
Striped and Plaid Japanese Silks at $1.
Striped and Plaid Japanese Silks at $1·25.
Chene Japanese Silks at $1·37½.

PLAIN SILK POPLINS FOR SUITS.

Corded Silk Poplins at 87½ cents.
Corded Silk Poplins, $1·25.
Corded Silk Poplins, $1·50.

QUEEN'S GREY SILK POPLINS, $1 to $2·25.

FINE FRENCH SILK SERGES, $1·25.

Double width Mari Poplins, 75c., worth $1.
Double width Mari Poplins, 62½, worth 87½c.
Double width Mari Poplins, 50c.
Double width Mari Poplins, 40c.
Double width Mari Poplins, 37½, worth 50c.
1 case Granite Poplins for Suits, at 31½c.
2 cases Wool Poplins for Suits, at 25c.
Figured Foulard Mohairs, at 31, cost 45c.

PURE MOHAIRS FOR SUITS,

The new color at 50c., worth 87½c.

BEST FRENCH CHINTZES IMPORTED.

NEWEST STYLES CHINTZ COLORS,

At 45c.; only the gold cost.

FINE FRENCH CHINTZES, New Styles, at 37½c., cost 40c. gold.

BEST FRENCH PERCALES IMPORTED.

NEWEST CHINTZ STYLES, at 40c., worth 50c.
FRENCH PERCALES, NEW STYLES, at 31, 37½c.
FOULARD PERCALE ROBES, a new article at $6.
Newest style Percale Robes at $3·50.
FINEST AND RICHEST FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 37½ and 45c.
Finest French Jaconet Lawns, at 31½c.
Fine French Jaconet Lawns, at 31c.
Cambric Lawns, chintz colors, at 20c.
FRENCH JACONET LAWN ROBES, NEW STYLES, At $3·50, $4, and $4·50.
LAMA LACE POINTES.
LAMA LACE SACQUES.
LAMA LACE FICHUS.
LAMA LACE MARIE ANTONETTES.
NOVELTIES IN SPRING SHAWLS.
THE REVERSIBLE ARAB SCARF,

Can be used either as an Arab or a Scarf, handsome styles and qualities.

FINE QUALITIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH STRIPED SHAWLS.
PAISLEY SHAWLS. CHOICE PATTERNS.
White Lama and Shetland Shawls.
Printed Cashmere Shawls, New Styles.
Black Thibet Shawls, Long and Square.
500 Dozen LADIES' HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 15 CENTS.
600 DOZEN LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 6, 10, 11, 12½, 15, 18 CENTS.

These are the Cheapest Linen Handkerchiefs we have ever offered, as we are selling them at less than the solid cost. 1t

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.

COOPER & CONARD

Invite You to see some Recent Very

ATTRACTIVE THINGS

They have added to their stock at prices which are as low as the same Goods have ever before been sold. Heads of Families, Wholesale Buyers, Hotel Keepers, and others will discover great inducements offered in

Silk and Linen Poplins.
Plain Japanese Silks.
Plaid Japanese Silks.
Silk and Wool Poplins.
Plain Black S ks.
Black Dress Goods.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
Linens, Damasks, Towels, Etc.
Percales, Prints, Ginghams.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions,
Domestic Goods of every kind.

N. B.—We not only never allow ourselves to be undersold, but can give buyers many advantages.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner Ninth and Market,

1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

Will Open Tuesday, April 12,

The Cheapest Line of Dress Goods and Silks

Ever Offered in this Market.

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS, $1·00.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS, $1·25.
ONE CASE SUMMER SILKS, 87½ CENTS.
CHECKS AND STRIPES, ALL QUALITIES
BONNET'S TAFFETAS, $3·00.
Do. Do. $3·75 to $6·00.
BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00, 2·50 to $9·00.
ONE CASE NEW FOULARDS.
1 CASE COARSE MESH HERNANIS, 75 CENTS.
Do. Do. Do. $1·00 to $6·00.

ONE THOUSAND PIECES DRESS GOODS, JUST PURCHASED, AND WILL B SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

SPECIAL OPENING OF LADIES' SUITS.

1000 SUITS WILL BE FURNISHED AT $10·00 EACH. 4 11 3t

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

OPENING EXERCISES.

GREAT

Gigantic Stock of Spring Garments!!
Raiment for April in Every Variety!!
Every style of Fashionable Spring Clothing!!
Abundant opportunity to buy cheap!!
Tell all your friends of the

OPENING

Day of opening our Splendid Spring Stock.
Ample store of Piece Goods in the Custom Department.
You are invited to the Opening,

DAY

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

WHICH IS WIDE OPEN, and

OPEN ALL DAY, AT

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,

No. 91 JOHN St., New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

8 14 mwf1m HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC AT

Wholesale Prices,

(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY),

THE

DECKER BROS., KRANICH, BACH & CO., } **PIANOS.**

They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to

STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,

(LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAY'S,)

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Next door to my former place. 4 2 1m

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

STEINWAY & SONS'

World-Renowned Piano.

(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,

19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, HIRKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1868.

OFFICES,

S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY, No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.

Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.

CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.

1 3 30 60tp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Awkward Political Blunder.

NEW YORK, April 11.—An awkward discovery has apparently just been made. Section seventh of article third of the State Constitution reads as follows:—"No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or to the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Senate, or from the Legislature, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment, shall be void." The following persons nominated by the Mayor are now members of the Legislature:—Thomas C. Fields, Alexander Frear, William Hitchman, John J. Blair, Martin Nachtmann, William M. Tweed, and John J. Bradley.

FROM CUBA.

Latest Advices from the Scene of Conflict.

HAVANA, April 9.—A telegram from De Rodas, dated Puerto Principe April 8, published in the *Gaceta* to-day, states that two columns of Spanish troops returned without meeting the enemy. The forces were then provisioned for two months and sent to occupy Gaunac and Najaza. Two men and one woman spies were caught. The men were executed and the woman pardoned. A great amount of important correspondence was captured, and much property of the rebels destroyed. The insurgents' advanced guards surrendered voluntarily.

They report that Enrique Agramonte, Francisco Castello, Gaspar Betancourt, Diego Aguera, and an American named Magnet, were the chief leaders of the insurgents, and some of them had embarked and fled from the country, after having fought among themselves. Some of the insurgents had issued an order punishing with death whoever reads De Rodas' amnesty proclamation.

Cespedes intends to leave the country. He will be actively pursued. Anarchy, panics, and desertions prevail everywhere among the rebels. Some have raised the standard of revolt against Agramonte, owing to his tyrannical behavior. Yesterday the leaders of this revolt assassinated fourteen of their own men for the purpose of robbery. This favorable news, which is justly regarded as official, had caused great rejoicing here.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 11—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅜, and for account 93⅝. American securities quiet; bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 88⅞; 10-40s, 86⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central flat, 111½; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—5 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 11⅛d.; Orleans, 11⅜d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export; fine rosin, 13s.; spirits of petroleum, 1s. 1d.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1870.

Close-Mouthed Correspondents.

Correspondents—particularly those who live New York and communicate with papers out the city—are often unjustly abused for being cool gossipy and candid. They are credited with telling all they hear—and more, and it is claimed that their imagination supplies the place of fact. I ask leave to say a few words in their defense. Some there are, many perhaps who have graduated from the slums of Bohemianism and who will never be able to shake off the rank flavor of that condition; but there are other some who are continually dreading that they shall prove uninteresting from the reticence which sentiments of gentlemanhood or ladyhood compel them to observe. What right have I, for instance, because I happen to correspond with a newspaper, to tattle in public secrets which came to me through private sources? I may share the world's love of scandal. I may have no objection to listen and to repeat something that is not to my neighbor's advantage, but a sense of decency and justice causes me to recoil from simultaneously repeating to many thousands of readers what I have heard casually dropped in private discourse. This is where the conscience of the correspondent steps in. He has to determine where he shall draw the line between being a spicy scandal-monger and a wearisome purveyor of platitudes and stale news. Perhaps more correspondents have this moral discrimination than the newspaper-reading world thinks. It is tantalizing to be in possession of interesting facts in regard to public characters and not to be able to use them; to know you might say something that your readers would slap their knees over and cry "devilish smart!" but that good taste and good feeling prevent. Give the correspondent his due, therefore, and acknowledge that he might sometimes be more readable if he were more violative of confidence.

Lester Wallack and Troupe

have returned within the last few days from their Eastern and suburban trip, where they met with some curious adventures, which Mr. Tayleure, their manager, ought to publish in pamphlet form. They would make a most relishable *brochure*.

Broadway on Saturday Afternoon.

The balm and beauty of Saturday afternoon brought forth throngs of well-dressed people. Broadway was unthreadable except at a very slow and tortuous pace. Two sumptuous belles, attired in very voluminous silk dresses, of the color of ashes of rose, paraded the thoroughfare from one end to the other, and attracted a vast amount of comment. At some points of their progress a crowd collected around them as large as though surrounding a puppet show, and the intervention of the police was necessary.

New Jersey Morality.

The New Jersey newspapers are very moral, and admit nothing which they conceive to be vicious into their columns unless it is extremely well paid for. It is thus that they make both ends of God and Mammon meet. Travelling theatrical companies they are particularly down on, so much so that they make out bills for theatrical advertisements so much an inch, and charge half as much again as for other advertisements. Vice may be said to "pay" in New Jersey—in fact, to pay in advance.

Midsummer Novelties.

During the midsummer holidays two plays which are old everywhere else are going to be produced in this city. One of them is Mr. Hemphill's *Not Guilty*, which was played so long at the Walnut Street Theatre, and is to be brought out at Niblo's. Another is Mr. Brougham's *Red Light*, and Mr. Gayler's *Fritz*, which are to fill up the heated interregnum at Wallack's. With their customary silly superciliousness, I suppose New Yorkers will pretend to ignore the fact of their having been produced elsewhere, and enjoy them all the more for having thrown dust in their own eyes.

Japanese Princes.

Three Japanese princes, whose names are respectively Hongma, Erouye, and Yamada, are in the city visiting the churches, the theatres, newspapers, and public institutions. They are eighteen years of age, and are said to be handsome. Having had the opportunity of inspecting them with my own eyes, I beg leave to contradict that slander, for three more hideous young men, according to Anglo-Saxon notions of beauty, it has never been my privilege to contemplate. They have been under the patronage of Captain Albert De Groot, the same gentleman who superintended the banquet of the poor man's pound cake and lemonade on the occasion of the unveiling of the Vanderbilt Bronze.

Academy of Design.

The annual spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design commences with the reception next Monday evening. These receptions are always attended by the most fashionable people in New York, and the streets in the neighborhood are generally as blocked up with carriages as Irving place is on an opera night.

Ole Bull

takes his farewell forever of America next Saturday afternoon and upon the ensuing Saturday evening. On the 27th of this month he sails for Europe, as it is his intention to be at home in Norway by the 17th of May, in time for a national celebration which corresponds to a Norwegian Fourth of July. The old gentleman has just been made happy by the presentation to him of a golden crown, which was shown to me yesterday afternoon by his son Alexander. It consists of fifty-four gold leaves each of which is tipped by a pearl and is clasped by a monogram containing fifty-six diamonds. It is a souvenir from San Francisco.

ALI BABA.

Incidentals.

—A Southern paper calls upon the Republicans to rally and place the "lap-stone" upon the splendid edifice they have reared.

—A young woman in Montreal, who was accused of having caused the death of her brother-in-law by sitting on him when very ill, has been acquitted.

—A country journal, speaking of a popular woman lecturer, remarks that her burning sentences of denunciation were as rapid and fiery as sparks from a revolving emery-wheel.

—The Boston *Advertiser* urges that Massachusetts legislators be elected for two or three years, believing that it would have a tendency to shorten the annual sessions.

—A Montreal telegram says that Mr. James Redpath, of that city, has subscribed $20,000 to endow a Chair of Natural Philosophy in McGill College.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $20.
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have been receiving an immense quantity of goods this winter and spring, with the expectation of having immediate sale, which so far has not come up to expectation. Consequently a very large stock is on hand, which *must* be closed out, and will be sold at less than old gold prices. Below we quote the prices of a few staple goods:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces				$30 00
" " " "		113	"	21 50
" " " "	Tea	44	"	7 00
" " " "		46	"	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets,		97	"	9 50
" " "	Tea	44	"	2 50
" " " "		46	"	4 00
" " "	Chamber		"	2 50
" " "	Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs., (cups with handles)			65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pc				1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plate, 9½ inches, per doz.				1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen				65
Table Goblets, per dozen, assorted styles				1 00

These goods are all first quality. Purchasers can rely on having them just the same as samples shown. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

NO
Garment is allowed to leave my Establishment unless it is a perfect
FIT.
Every Cutter in my employ being a first-class artist,
NO
Gentleman will hesitate to place himself in their hands as every
SALE
made must be to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.
CHAS. STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

OPENING
OF THE
SPRING TRADE
IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THIS DAY
OPEN TO THE PEOPLE THE
GRANDEST STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS
THAT
OAK HALL HAS EVER CONTAINED.
THE BEST SET!!
THE CHEAPEST SET!!
OAK HALL ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
ITS STOCK THE BEST EVER MADE.
ITS PRICES THE LOWEST POSSIBLE.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS
FOR THE PRESENT SPRING AND SUMMER.
ALL MANNER
OF
FINE CLOTHING
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.
NEW FABRICS. NEW STYLES. SURE FITS FOR ALL.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
DURABLE AND CHEAP.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,
ELEGANT AND CHEAP.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
ALL WARRANTED TO WEAR.

OAK HALL.	ALL SIXTH ST.,	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	from MARKET to	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	MINOR ST.	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	WANAMAKER	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	AND	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	BROWN.	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	Nos. 520, 522, 534, 536	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	MARKET ST.	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	S. SIXTH ST.	OAK HALL.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXCITEMENT.—A gentleman residing in Gramercy place, New York (whose name it would not be proper to mention), was suffering terribly about three weeks ago from the effects of dissipation. He could not sleep, vomited frequently, was tormented by horrible fancies, and could not keep a limb still. Opiates made him worse. While in this condition he was visited by a friend, who advised him to try PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne, stomachic, and tonic. "No use," said the sick man, despondingly: "nothing will save me. I'm a gone case." "Pshaw!" said his friend, "you're worth forty dead men yet. I'm going to doctor you now." So saying, he put on his hat, and going to the nearest druggist's presently returned with a bottle of the Bitters, of which he administered a dose forthwith. It had a soothing, cheering, tranquillizing effect. For a week thereafter the gentleman continued to take the tonic regularly, according to the directions, and at the end of that time was able to return to business in sound health, and with a clear intellect. This information is furnished by Alexander T. Minthrom, of Morrisania, who will confirm it if addressed by mail.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

MARRIED.

BROWN—PARR.—April 6, 1870, by Rev. W. C. Robinson, Mr. JOSEPH BROWN to Miss ELIZABETH PARR.

WYLIE—DEERY.—On Wednesday evening, March 23, 1870, by the Rev. James Russell Miller, Pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Mr. DAVID M. WYLIE and Miss MARY A. DEERY, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DU BREE.—On the 9th instant, MARY DU BREE, in the 74th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Bones, No. 427 S. Twentieth street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

EVANS.—On the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL EVANS, in the 52d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1802 Washington avenue, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, JOHN S., infant son of James and Jane Hughes, aged 1 year and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of Third and Thompson streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery.

MEALY.—On the 10th instant, PATRICK F. MEALY, only son of the late Dennis and Ann Mealy.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1001 Anita street, above Federal, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 mwf5ptf CEO. W. NIEMANN.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS,

FOR APRIL SALES.

BESSON & SON,

Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
Have now for sale in their
SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, wool fringes; also with hemmed borders; Mousselaine Square Shawls; Hernani, Crape Maretz and Barege Shawls, etc.
ALPACA DEPARTMENT.
Black Alpacas of the best makes, from 37½ to 87½c.; glossy Alpacas or Pure Mohairs, 62½c. to $1 25; Mohair Tamises or French Alpacas, 60c. to $1; Bombazine finish Alpacas, 62½c. to $1; Australian Crapes, 50c. to $1 12½; Barathea, 75c.; Oriental Lustres, 25c., etc.
BOMBAZINE DEPARTMENT.
Black English Bombazines, all qualities and best make; Tamises, 87½c. to $2; Batistes; Cretonnes; Parisiennes; All-wool double width Mousselines, 62½c. to $1 50; Silk Challies; All-wool Poplins; Irish Poplins; French Bombazines, $1 25, etc.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks of the best makes, all qualities, from $1 50 to $5 a yard; Lyons Taffetas, $1 75, etc., Gros De Rhines, $1 to $1 25; India Sewhews, Marcelines, Lustres, and Foutard Lining Silks; Second Mourning Striped and Checked Silks, $1 12½ to $1 75.
BAREGE DEPARTMENT.
Black All-wool Hernanis, 62½c. to $2; Silk and Woo Hernanis, all widths, 75c. to $4 25; Byzantines; Florentines; Tamartines; Camel's Hair Bareges; Barege two yards wide; Lyons Silk Grenadines, $1 25 to $2; English Grenadines, 22c., etc.
CHINTZ DEPARTMENT.
Black and White yard-wide English and French Chintzes, 25c. to 37½c.; Best makes of Second Mourning American Chintzes, 16c.; Yard-wide English Purple Chintzes, 25c.; Plain Black American, English and French Chintzes; Scotch Ginghams best makes, 25c. to 37½c., etc.
LAWN DEPARTMENT.
Black and White imported Lawns, 25c.; White Ground Imported Organdie Lawns, 25c.; Plain Black English Lawns; Plain Black French Jaconets; Lining Books, etc.
SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Grey Mixed Poplins, 18½c. to 87½c.; Silk and Wool Poplins; Black and White Striped Poplins, 50c.; Black and White Striped Grenadines, 37½c.; White and Black Plaid Mozambiques, 18½c.; Shepherd Plaid Mohairs, 18½c.; Mohaines, 18½c., etc. Also, Black Mixed Water Proof Cloths.
CRAPE DEPARTMENT.
Black English Trimming and Veil Crapes, all widths and qualities; English Crape Veils, all sizes and qualities; White English Crape; Black Mode Veils; Black Grenadine Lace and Crape made Veils; Donna Marias Tissues and Bareges for Veils; Brussels Nets; White Tarlatans, etc., etc.
GLOVE AND COLLAR DEPARTMENTS.
Jouvin, Doyon & Co., Genuine make of Black Kid Gloves, plain and embroidered; Alexandres Silk Taffeta Gloves; Belt Ribbons; Crape Ribbons; Corded Edge Ribbons; Parasols and Sun Umbrellas; Mourning Bordered Handkerchiefs; Crape Trimmings; English Crape Collars, Cuffs and Ruffles; White Swiss Tarlatan, Mull and Lace Collars, Sets and Ruffles of every description; Linen Collars and Cuffs; Bonnet Ruches; Watered Moreens, etc.
And all Other Goods Requisite for Mourning Attire.
N.B.—NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. [4 9 2t 5p

PURE CANDIES, ETC.

FOR PURE CANDIES

AND PURE CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S,
No. 318 CHESNUT STREET,
3 28 mwflmrp* PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

BROWN STONE DWELLING
AND
COACH HOUSE,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Inquire of DREXEL & CO.,
23 wfm No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

STEAMER S. M. FELTON, FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, and HOOK, commencing MONDAY, April 11, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 25 cents; to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 8 3m

CARPETINGS.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. GERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN,
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 8mw3m PHILADELPHIA.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.
Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.

MISTRESS MARGERY. A tale of the Lollards. 18mo, cloth, illustrated, 70 cents.
CHRISTIANA HATHERLY'S CHILDHOOD. Four illustrations, 18mo, cloth, 65 cents.
THE CRUMBLING PATH. A striking allegory, well calculated to alarm the careless and stimulate the conscientious. 18mo, paper, 10 cents; cloth, 22 cents.
For sale at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE AUTOTYPES

AND
LANDSCAPES
HAVE ARRIVED.
C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
11 10rp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 10 rp6

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Is daily opening from Auction and other sources
JOB LOTS
Black Silks, $1 50, $1 75 and $2. Bargains.
Black Silks, $2 25, $2 50 to $3 25.
Japanese Silks, 95 cents per yard.
New Spring Poplins.
Job Lots Dress Goods, 19, 25 and 31.
60 pieces White Pique, fine, 50 and 62, reduced from $1.
100 dozen wide Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25, worth 33.
50 dozen wide Hemstitch Hdkfs., 12½, all linen.
Linen Damasks, Napkins, and Towels, reduced.
Check Nainsooks, new lot, cheap.
10,000 yds. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Collars, 25 to 50, very cheap.
500 doz. new Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Cheapest line of Hosiery ever offered.
100 doz. Men's full regular Half Hose, 25 and 28.
KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.
100 doz. genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, our own importation, selected new shades.
MATTING. MATTING.
50 pcs. 4-4 extra fine White Matting, 31c., worth 50.
— pcs. 4-4 Check Matting, 37½.
Matting a specialty.
Demonstration in Matting.
Matting fully 30 per cent less than regular prices.
ALSO,
200 dozen Genuine Kid Gloves, $1 25, new colors.
ALSO,
20 pieces Heavy Mesh Black Silk Hernani, 75c., worth $1 25.
ALSO,
An elegant line of Hamburg Edgings, all new patterns.
200 dozen Kid Gloves at $1 25, every pair warranted Kid, elegant shades, finest goods ever offered.
Kid Gloves we make a specialty.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear (Cartwright & Warner's).
Elegant Black Silks, low prices.
Ladies' Lisle and Silk Gloves,
Dress Goods closing out very low. [4 8 fsmw 4t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

"J. W. T." "J. W. T."

LACE GOODS.

POINTES,
ROTUNDES,
SACQUES,
In White and Black Lama Laces.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
UPARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING P INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26mw2mrp

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.
Mar. 15, 25, Ap. 11, 15, 20, May 2, 5, 16, and 25.

MRS. R. DILLO
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 29 3m]

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3mrp
Wholesale and Retail.

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

PANIER
BEDOUIN
MANTLE,
The Fashionable Novelty
FOR THE
Spring and Summer, 1870.

CAUTION.
United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." in monogram on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style, without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.
THOMAS DOLAN,
MANUFACTURER. 4 4 mwf 6t

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Will Open Thursday Morning,
A LOT OF
INDIA SHAWLS
AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY, AND LESS THAN GOLD COST. [4 6 2m

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.
We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
4 7 1m No. 39 N. WATER Street.

SMOKE CUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3 50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

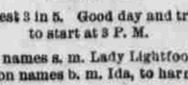
OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leocoutre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

WEDNESDAY,  APRIL 13,
MATCH $200.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5. Good day and track. Horses to start at 3 P. M.
J. M. Pettitt names s. m. Lady Lightfoot to wagon
R. P. Stetson names b. m. Ida, to harness.
Admission, $1. 4 11 2t

CROQUET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
CROQUET,
16 different kinds from $4 per set up.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
mwf No. 913 ARCH Street.

SAN DOMINGO.

President Grant's Views on the Annexation Question.

Mr. Sidney Andrews writes from Washington to the Boston *Advertiser* a connected and coherent account of the President's views concerning the San Domingo treaty, as follows:—

He says that the Dominican authorities made the first proposals, and pressed annexation on him before he had looked into the matter, or formed any opinion as to the expediency or feasibility of the project. He finally sent confidential messengers down there to make a secret examination into the situation of affairs, and inspect the resources and capabilities of the island, the civilization of the people, the character of the Government, the kind and amount of debt, and everything else of use in forming a correct opinion. It was not until three messengers had returned and fully reported the result of their examination that he consented to listen to the proposals of the Dominicans. Then he sent General Babcock down again, and a treaty, as is already known, was negotiated. The republic owes but $1,500,000, which is the price we agree to pay for annexation. When asked if he is certain that the debt is no larger, he replies that he has the strongest proof of the fact that this figure covers the whole thing. What claims may be trumped up against San Domingo he knows not, and cares less, for the reason that, under the treaty, it is expressly stipulated that we cannot be held to their payment. He thinks it likely some claims may be presented, and says such of them as are proven good must be paid out of the public lands of the island. He regards the stories about a concealed debt of fifteen or twenty millions as emanating from foreign sources, which are jealous, envious, and secretly opposed to our acquisition of what he regards as the finest of the West India Islands. The Dominican Government acknowledges less than $1,500,000 indebtedness, and says there is no evidence in existence that a valid claim of another dollar can be produced.

The present population the President estimates at less than 200,000, and he apprehends no trouble whatever in governing them and preserving order. The people, he says, pointing to the result of the recent election, are nearly all anxious to be taken under the protection of our flag and laws. They are tired and sick, he thinks, of faction and civil war and domestic discord, and gladly hail the promise of peace and a stable government. They are drawn to us, he adds, by affection and sympathy on account of our enfranchisement of the colored race here, and repose implicit faith and confidence in our professions of justice and equal rights. Of the natural resources of the island the President speaks in in glowing terms, saying they cannot well be exaggerated, and under this head he presents many figures to sustain his view. He is formed that the soil is very rich, and produces all the fruits of tropical latitudes in great abundance. He believes that in ten years after annexation the exports of the island would exceed in value $100,000,000 a year. Our people, he argues, would quickly go down there, open plantations, attract labor, give employment to the natives, build railways and telegraphs, lay out towns and villages, and establish lines of steamships to New York and New Orleans. Quantities of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other tropical fruits would be grown and exported, and our manufacturing and agricultural interests would thrive thereby. He thinks it would be a decided benefit to us to grow these things on our own soil, instead of paying tariff rates on them when imported from foreign countries. He holds that the exportation of valuable woods and various minerals from the island would be great, and that before the end of twenty years the commerce would equal that of Cuba. The laws of all the West India Islands are inimical to the interests of our country, but once we get a foothold down there a short time would work important changes, so that in a little while trade would prosper and commerce flourish.

He says that, looking at the questions involved from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine, we cannot refuse to receive the island, now that it is offered to us by the almost unanimous voice of its inhabitants; that if we reject their overtures there is danger that they may turn to Great Britain to obtain peace and protection, and if they do, we shall have no right to resist interference by that power. He believes one of the next works of the world will be the construction of the Darien ship canal, thinks our country will not be likely to let any foreign Government rob us of the advantages of that undertaking, and holds that a station of our own in the West Indies is essential to the canal project if we hope to derive from it such benefits as we should. He also thinks it very important from a naval and military point of view, to secure this stronghold in the midst of the West Indies, and says it would be a great blunder in statesmanship to throw away this opportunity for getting it on favorable terms. Our weak point, he argues, is the Gulf coast, and while he does not anticipate any war, he thinks we should take the island as an outpost against any possible danger. He seemed to convey the idea that in his view we are some time to have all the West India islands under our flag, and added that it would be folly to reject the best one of them all when we can get it so advantageously. He does not say whether he will or will not ask an extension of time on the treaty, but adheres to the hope that some step in behalf of annexation may yet be taken by the Senate. He says he has worked hard to show Senators its advantages, and expresses the opinion that everybody would be in favor of it if they clearly understood all the facts as he does. He would doubtless heartily approve a project to send a Congressional commission or even a steamer load of Congressmen down there on a tour of inspection, and it is by no means certain that some such movement as this may not be proposed in the Senate by friends of the treaty before the end of the session.

The Cobra Capella.

Hitherto no antidote has been known to the poison of the cobra capella. That brave and agile little animal the mungoose, who is the natural enemy of the deadly snake, and fights him whenever there is an opportunity, is supposed to know of an herb answering the purpose, for he certainly gets wounded in his encounters without getting killed, and recovers himself after a run in the grass. But opinions are divided upon the point, and nobody knows for certain the secret of the mungoose. It appears, however, that a gentleman named Shortt, of Verpery, in the Madras Presidency, has made an important discovery in the matter.

A native, who was nothing less than a snake-charmer, received a bite from a cobra who seems to have refused to be charmed, and under ordinary circumstances the man's life was an inevitable sacrifice. But Mr. Shortt, in whose compound this occurred, took measures of his own for a cure. There were two wounds on the man's index-finger. Mr. Shortt, taking off the cord of his eyeglass, bound up the finger tightly at its base, and tied up the wrist in a similar manner. Then, with his penknife—there was no time to procure proper instruments—he opened the two points to the extent of about a quarter of an inch each, applied his mouth to the wounds successively, and sucked them freely, drawing out blood, which he of course rejected.

He then washed the wounds with liquor potash, and having given the man a dose of potash mixed with brandy, drove him, for further treatment, to the hospital. There he was allowed to direct a similar course of ministration, and the result was the recovery of the patient. It is unfortunate, however, that Mr. Shortt, whose energy and courage in the affair deserve all praise, was a sufferer himself through the poison, and had not thrown off its effects at the time of communicating his adventure to the public. But he hopes, he says, to be able to detail a course of treatment to be pursued in all such cases. It need scarcely be remarked how important such a discovery would prove to residents in tropical climates.

BEAUMARCHAIS.

The Creator of "Figaro" as a Merchant—What he Did for Us in Revolutionary Days, and how he was Requited—A Lecture by Hon. John Bigelow.

At the recent monthly meeting of the New York Historical Society, an address was delivered by the recent Minister to France, Hon. John Bigelow, on the subject of "Beaumarchais, the Merchant." He said:—

There are few who have not heard of the *Barber of Seville*, and still fewer, perhaps, who know anything of the part played by its author in the struggle of the American Colonies for liberty. It was his influence more than anything else which made Louis XVI favorable to the colonial side, and it was he who, at his own risk, planned, and to his own loss executed, the ingenious scheme by which aid, in the form of supplies, was given the Americans at a time when they were imperatively needed. It was also mainly by his influence that forty or fifty capable French officers were led to embrace the colonial cause. I have some new evidence to offer of the gratitude we owe him. Early in 1776 Beaumarchais invented the mercantile plan by which France could aid the enemies of England without being herself numbered among them. Under the name of Rodriguez, Hortalins & Co., he entered in the shipping trade, and in the ships of that firm supplies and munitions of war were sent to this country. But his operations were of such a mixed character that Congress could not understand them. It is to be regretted that he allowed the sentimental and commercial functions of his project to become so inextricably confused that it was not till after his death that Congress voted the reparation due him, and that he went to his grave thinking himself the victim of republican ingratitude.

In 1777, Beaumarchais had sent to Congress nearly $1,000,000 worth of supplies, for which he counted upon receiving prompt returns in tobacco and the other products of this country. But the cargoes had in many cases been hurried off hastily at night, so that the invoices were irregular, and the somewhat quixotic letters of Beaumarchais, in which business and sentiment were mingled together with the misrepresentation of Arthur Lee, then American agent at London, made Congress distrustful of the whole affair, and Beaumarchais received neither money nor produce in return for his cargoes. In the embarrassment which the state of things naturally caused him, he sent to this country a young confidential agent named De Francey, to look after his suffering interests. The letters sent by young De Francey to Beaumarchais have been preserved, and by the politeness of M. Delarue Beaumarchais, the son of our great benefactor, I have been enabled to take copies of these.

Mr. Bigelow then read extracts from these letters, many of them very witty, giving a vivid idea of the operations of Beaumarchais, and of the state of the struggle which was then going on in the country. De Francey wrote that Beaumarchais had evidently been misrepresented in this country; that he had been met by suspicions augmented by the facts that some vessels have been sent over without invoices and with other irregularities. The misrepresentations which he finds to have been circulated he ascribes to Arthur Lee, then American Agent at London, and as it subsequently appeared his suspicions were correct. Lee had written confidentially to Congress that the supplies sent by Beaumarchais were sent by him as agent for the Government, and that he had been officially informed that no return was expected. This statement naturally led Congress to distrust Beaumarchais. De Francey says also that he believes that, in the letters of Lee, Beaumarchais is painted in the blackest colors, and that in anonymous letters his zeal for the colonial cause has been misrepresented and his character maligned.

De Francey's indignation at the individuals in Congress who had opposed Beaumarchais knows no bounds, and he even rises to denunciation of Congress in general. Mr. Robert Morris wished the returns not to be sent directly to Beaumarchais, but to agents in London, who should sell the merchandise and give him the proceeds. This De Francey thinks is because these are the agents whom Mr. Morris employs in this private business, and that it will be of advantage to him to throw such a good thing in their way. The members of Congress he divides into two classes—those who have boundless self-conceit and those who have no will of their own. "When I arrived I found," he says, "that Congress did not believe that any individual could have done so much for this country as you have done." These Republicans have no principles. We get many glimpses, too, of the state of the country and people from these letters. On the day De Francey landed the good news of Burgoyne's surrender came. But the enemy still held Rhode Island, New York, and Philadelphia, and General Howe had just arrived with reinforcements from England. Congress had exhausted the resources of paper money, and Washington's army was freezing and starving at Valley Forge.

He speaks of the great virtues of the people, of seeing soldiers in the bitterest cold of January with nothing but a blanket for covering, without shoes or stockings, in snow up to their knees. He regrets that such noble people should be so badly led. De Francey returned to Europe in 1780. Have we done our duty as a nation, asked the lecturer in conclusion, by the memory of Beaumarchais? I fear that not only his services to the cause of American independence, but his literary and diplomatic powers are, underrated on this side of the Atlantic. Shall posterity in this country do him the justice which his American contemporaries were prevented from doing him by an unfortunate combination of circumstances, or shall people always cite the fate of Beaumarchais to illustrate the ingratitude of republics?

On motion of Dr. Osgood, a committee was appointed to further investigate the claims of Beaumarchais upon the gratitude of the American people; and a vote of thanks to Mr. Bigelow was passed, after complimentary speeches.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
The Soutn and Southwest, and Florida Ports.

THE STEAMSHIP
J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPT. HINCKLEY,
WILL LEAVE PIER 17, BELOW SPRUCE ST.,
On Thursday, April 14, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
DOCK STREET WHARF, or to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
4 11 3t 12 SOUTH WHARVES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.

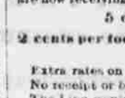
Parties having freight on steamship PROMETHEUS, for CHARLESTON, S. C., will take notice that the freight is transferred to steamer ACHILLES, for SAVANNAH, to be reshipped from there to points of destination.

Insurance should be transferred from the Prometheus to the Achilles.

SOUDER & ADAMS,
4 7 AGENTS.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Limerick, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

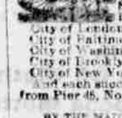
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, ev Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 26 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 3 15

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital.....$500,000
Assets.....$2,783,581

Losses Paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, '69, $1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696'74
$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WAIN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROOKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel0 1am 1y
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
of this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.....2,425,731'67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,958'42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1855. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

PAPER HANGINGS.
LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1026 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 507 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000'00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750'00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250'00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925'00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270'00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900'00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500'00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900'00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270'00
	Cost, $1,215,622'27.
Real Estate	26,000'00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700'75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097'25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740'20
Cash in Bank	$168,318'88
Cash in Drawer	972'26
	169,291'14
	$1,892,100'04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer Mellvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization....$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869....$1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696'74
$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386'84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 32 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL FOWERS, Special Agent. 16

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000'00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365 4

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732'25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 8 Secretary.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this

Children's Sundays.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is curious to transport ourselves in imagination back to the period of early childhood, especially if fortune should have placed us in a family of sound evangelical principles, and to endeavor to recall the feelings then excited in our bosoms by the name of Sunday. Permanent amongst the associations of the day were certain sensual hankerings after the blessings so thankfully acknowledged in a grace of more than usual unction. The roast beef and plum-pudding seemed fully to justify an effusion which had caught some additional warmth from the discourse to which we had so lately listened. The religious observances did not all harmonize so satisfactorily with our tone of feeling. At a very early period, it is true, the infant mind is gratified with the concession of a certain intellectual dignity implied in the privilege of going to church. Like the emergence from petticoats to jackets, it marked a step in that upward progress which we welcomed with such blind satisfaction. But our dignity soon became rather oppressive. We took to furtive amusements under cover of a good old-fashioned pew; and our experiences of that kind were amongst the first that helped us to perceive the horrid perversity by which things in general are characterized in the world. Children do not question, unless they are objectionably precocious, the formal teaching of their elders that it is somehow due to the eternal fitness of things that they should take part in ceremonies of whose meaning they have the dimmest appreciation, and should hear a venerable person talking for half an hour in language which might as well, so far as they are concerned, be so much dumbshow. It is doubtless as right as that they should learn the multiplication table, or be submitted to other hideous torments inflicted upon the infant world. We dare in tender years no more speculate on the general question than a cab-horse can inquire why he should be compelled to stand for hours in rain and snow, and suffer much for unknown purposes at the hands of a mysterious biped. We take the good and the evil as somehow inexplicably connected, and make a note of the fact that what is right is often very unpleasant. Those dreary intervals which elapse between church time and meals are a greater perplexity to the infant mind. It accepts indeed, without hesitation, the idea that what is harmless on one day may be wicked on the next; and takes the strictest Puritanical code for granted with the utmost readiness. But as no modern severity is unflinching enough to carry out the theory of a Jewish Sabbath in all its precision, there arises a necessity for an elaborate system of casuistry. How to draw the line between the amount of amusement which is a necessary concession to the weakness of the flesh, and that which palpably amounts to a sin, is an almost insoluble problem. A very quaint illustration of the difficulty appears in a document lately quoted by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Somebody, it seems, had advertised for a set of objectionable Sunday toys for a child of fourteen months old. At that early age the years of that precocious infant have to "bear their destined freight!" A reply is made by a judicious writer setting forth a perfectly satisfactory mode of providing amusement. The recipe for avoiding sin without loss of pleasure is simple.

The parent should buy a couple of hundred wooden bricks and a Noah's ark, and with that simple machinery he may set the wiles of the tempter at defiance. The bricks are to be used after the familiar childish fashion, but in illustration of Scripture narratives. The table-cloth will do for the Lake of Galilee or for the whole of Judæa, according to circumstances; the various inhabitants of the ark will enliven the scene by their presence. Slight anachronisms will of course be overlooked Thus, for example, the conversion of St. Paul was graphically represented by heaping a pile of bricks for Damascus, stretching Paul (whose part, we presume on this occasion only, was taken by Noah) on the ground by the side of a horse from the ark, and putting Shem, Ham, and Japhet to contemplate him in their habitual attitudes. A little ingenuity would doubtless be sufficient to introduce the whole strength of the company, and to find appropriate places for all the clean and unclean animals.

This is a very pretty amusement, and plenty of children would be quite capable of enjoying it. Indeed, it might perhaps be recommended to Mr. Dixon's notice as meeting in some degree the demand for a harmless and universal system of religious instruction. By changing the names of the animals the game might be arranged so as to meet the views of several different sects at once. A Jewish child, for example, could not be expected to sympathize with the conversion of St. Paul; but he might take the same scene as representing the death of Absalom, or the escape of the Israelites from Egypt, or any other portion of the sacred narrative. We simply throw out this hint by the way; but an analysis of the logical groundwork of this curious manifestation of sentiment would cast a curious light upon the true British view of the day of rest. If we might venture to show the doctrines implicitly accepted into the form of distinct propositions, we should perhaps arrive at something like the following result:—In the first place, all amusement on Sunday is *prima facie* sinful. Cricket or football would be deadly sins, and even a quiet walk involve a dangerous degree of tampering with the holy ordinance. However, as the writer from whom we quote forcibly remarks, "physical vitality" is not "a moral fault." A child at the age, say, of fourteen months has a certain amount of nervous energy running to waste, which cannot be altogether checked, though it must be regarded with extreme suspicion. If the world could have been constructed according to the advice of these gentlemen, this inconvenience would doubtless not have occurred. Every child, even before it could speak, would have undergone, as it were, a period of hybernation once in every seven days; it would have been torpid except in the intervals necessary for taking in an appropriate quantity of physical and spiritual supplies. Unluckily or otherwise, the evangelical clergy were not consulted on that critical occasion, and, as a natural result, we have this distressing overflow of superfluous energy. The fountain will play in spite of all propriety, and the difficult question occurs of how it can be sanctified. The happy solution provided by a couple of hundred wooden bricks and a Noah's ark precisely meets the case. The child still amuses itself, but a charm is pronounced over the amusement which brings it within the category of permitted cases. Like the sign of the cross, it banishes by its mysterious efficacy the evil spirits which might otherwise be supposed to haunt the wooden bricks and animals. If Noah was called Sinbad, and the bricks represented the city of Bagdad instead of the Tower of Babel, the child would go through a performance productive of precisely the same effect upon its moral and intellectual nature; but the occurrence of names connected with Jewish history is sufficient to change the whole religious aspect of the performance. The correct stamp is placed upon the coin, and it passes current immediately; or, as we might rather say, the child is provided with a sacred amulet which enables it to breathe without danger the atmosphere of simple amusement. We would not for the world say anything which might cut off from any poor innocent of fourteen months, or under, its chance of escape from the austere monotonies of a Puritan Sunday; but we hope that the parents have considered the objection that some profanity might possibly arise from this mode of playing with sacred things. There are some scenes and persons in the Bible which, we confess, we should not like to see represented by a child of ours with the help of wooden bricks and Noah's arks. But it is an old observation that there is a very close connection between superstition and profanity.

Not to dwell upon this, the invention strikes us as very ingenious, and capable of a much wider application than the original contriver may have imagined. Older persons may take a hint as to the best way of quieting their consciences. Amusement is wrong on Sunday, and should be sternly put down. A man who would be guilty of playing a game or looking at a picture would be as bad as a drunkard or a thief. But let him associate his amusement with the Scriptures, and the whole state of the case will be altered. The directors of the Crystal Palace Company should add to their collections a few wax figures representing the ancient Jews, they should have a panorama of the Holy Land and declare that their garden is laid out in exact imitation of the Garden of Eden, and they might boldly appeal to the religious world to allow them to open their doors on Sunday. Even the theatres might contrive a dramatic representation of some scenes in Old Testament history; and a circus which is fortunate enough to possess a camel might immediately declare its readiness to illustrate the passage of the desert. The principle would be identical, and in a very short time all our population might be amusing itself without committing any offence against Sabbatarianism. When people are so clever at cheating themselves for the pleasure of their children, they might contrive to do a little self-deception for the benefit of their poorer fellow-countrymen. For ourselves, we must confess that the proceeding is not altogether pleasant to contemplate. The particular absurdity which we have selected is almost too trifling for notice, but it is a petty indication of a very widespread temper of mind. In the stern old Puritan conception of the Sunday there was at least a certain grandeur. It was cruelly hard upon the children, and many of us remember those days of enforced and dreary idleness with greater bitterness than is due to more serious causes of vexation. But if it tended to sour men's minds, it did not tend to make them mean. The religious spirit indicated was narrow, but it was capable of exercising a mighty influence and forming strong characters; nor would any reasonable man speak slightingly of the benefits, mixed as they are with many evils, which result from the English respect for Sunday. Be this as it may, the superstitious pettifogging of the bigoted school is the greatest source of danger to the whole institution. It is really lamentable to think how many children have this sort of nonsense instilled into them from their earliest years; they are taught, on the one hand, that all innocent amusements become wicked on a Sunday, and on the other, that by a skilful bit of legerdemain they may get the pleasure without the sin. It is difficult to conceive a training more likely to result in a kappy combination of bigotry and hypocrisy. It enables a clever lad to eat his cake so long as it is sugared over with a transparent coating of religious platitude, and to believe that everybody who takes it without is on the high road to perdition. If people would bring themselves to admit frankly that some amusement is necessary and desirable for human beings even on Sunday, they would do more to preserve its vitality than by any quantity of special pleading; they would enable children to believe that religious observances are not of necessity a weariness to the flesh; and, above all, they would run less risk of converting them into premature hypocrites. No sight in the world is more melancholy than a child who has already learnt the art of systematically cheating his own conscience.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 3 8

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builder and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 1 29

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Fulling, Lining, Ball Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 3¼ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 2¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 5:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M. and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:26 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 6 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLKBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connes s with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:35 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:45 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

9:05 A. M. for

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BASE-BALL SEASON.

The Opening To-day—The Prospects for the Season—The Leading Clubs and their Champion Nines—The Grand Tournament.

The Athletic Base-Ball Club will to-day, weather permitting, open the Philadelphia season by a game, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on their grounds at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. The contestants on this occasion will be the champion 1870 nine of the Athletics and a strong nine selected from the leading professionals of this city. The game in all probability will be strongly contested, as the rival sides are of nearly equal strength.

The coming season promises to be a very lively one in every respect. The victorious course of the Western "Reds" of last season has had the effect of making the leading clubs put forth extra exertions for the mastery. Should the Red Stockings of Cincinnati again come this way, they will probably meet with a much warmer reception than they received last season.

A new professional nine of great ability is said to have been organized under the auspices of the Chicago Club. It is composed of the very best men, as it may well be, for it is a ten thousand dollar party. It is, however, nothing but a picked nine at the best, not a club nine, as those of the Athletic, the Atlantic, or the Red Stockings are. It is composed of the best players who were formerly connected with the Haymakers of Lansingburg, the Olympics of Washington, the Eckfords of New York, and the Athletics of Philadelphia. Though good individual players, it is yet to be seen how they will work together. They may not be found so very strong when on the field and opposed to nines who have been playing together for a long time, and understand all the ins and outs of each other's playing.

The four leading professional clubs of the country now are the champion Atlantics, of Brooklyn; the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati; the Athletics, of Philadelphia; and the Mutuals, of New York. These four took the lead last year, and they now have the four strongest nines in the country. The following are the names of the players and their positions in the nines of the above clubs:—

Positions.	*Atlantic.*	*Cincinnati.*	*Athletic.*	*Mutual.*
Catcher	Ferguson	Allison	Malone	C. Mills
Pitcher	Zettlein	Brainard	McBride	Welters
First Base	Start	Gould	Fisler	E. Mills
Sec'd Base	Pike	Sweasy	Reach	Flanly
Third Base	Smith	Waterman	Pratt	Nelson
Short Stop	Swandell	G. Wright	Radcliffe	Hatfield
Left Field	Chapman	Leonard	Sensenderfer	Patterson
Cen. Field	Geo. Hall	H. Wright	McMullin	Eggler
Rt. Field	McDonald	McVey	Berry	Martin

The ball-playing fraternity is, as every one knows, divided into the two classes of "professional" and "amateur." The members of the first class are compensated for their field services either by a regular salary, a division of the gate money receipts, or by appointment to public or private offices. The members of the second class pay for their amusement by club fees and dues, and play only on account of the exercise and excitement.

There are now about one thousand regularly organized clubs throughout the country, of which number about five hundred have been enrolled as members of the national association or of its State branch associations. The total number of the clubs who favor the professional system is about thirty, of which not more than twenty are at all prominent. There are a few clubs which are in a sort of half state of professionalism. Their nines are mostly amateur, but they have a few members who expect some compensation for their services, of which fact little is said, and hardly anything is known. The following table gives the names of the most prominent professional clubs in their alphabetical order:—

Clubs.	*Location.*	*Professional System.*
Atlantic	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Share gate money.
Athletic	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pay by salary.
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Pay by salary.
Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Pay by salary.
Eckford	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Share gate money.
Forest City	Rockford, Ill.	Share gate money.
Irvington	Irvington, N. J.	Share gate money.
Keystone	Philadelphia, Pa.	Share gate money.
Kentucky	Louisville, Ky.	Pay by salary.
Mutual	New York	Pay by salary.
Maryland	Baltimore, Md	Pay by salary.
National	Washington, D. C.	Appointed to office.
Olympic	Washington, D. C.	Appointed to office.
Olympic	Baltimore, Md.	Share gate money.
Olympic	Philadelphia, Pa.	Share gate money.
Tri-Mountain	Boston, Mass.	Pay by salary.
Union	Lansingburg, N. Y.	Share gate money.
Union	Morrisania, N. Y.	Share gate money.

The champion of the amateur clubs at the close of the last season was the Star Club of Brooklyn, but there are many strong clubs of that class who intend to have a tug with them the coming season. The "Stars" will have a tough time to retain the position they have gained.

A grand professional tournament for the championship of 1870 will take place in September in Brooklyn. Agreements have already been signed by several clubs in reference to this contest. There will be six days' play, and four clubs are to participate. These four are to be the clubs who, up to September of this year, have lost the fewest series of games. A series is three games, of which two must have been won by the contesting club.

The English professional cricketers who are coming to this country in September to play the Germantown and other clubs will play a series of base-ball games with leading clubs. These cricketers are to be selected with especial reference to this duty as well as that of cricket, and the American base-ball clubs may not find it so easy to vanquish foreigners at the American game as on a former occasion.

The amended rules of the last convention have a radical change in the form of batting, which will alter considerably what was before the superior batting of many players. Formerly it was the custom for the pitcher to deliver the ball at any point required by the batter, but this rule is no longer in force. The ball now need only be within fair reach of the striker. This will make players in future rely more upon skill in handling the bat than in mere muscular force. At the next General Convention to be held in June, a rule will probably be made in relation to the "revolvers," or professional men who change from club to club without any regard to written contracts or promises. Should this be made, it will virtually shut down upon this class of players, as it should. They ought never to have been tolerated by any club, and the wonder is that it is only at this late day that action is to be taken in the matter.

OUR GUESTS.

The Movements of Our Heroic Visitors.

The Continental Hotel presented an exciting scene all of yesterday. The fact of the Presidential party, consisting of Generals Grant, Sherman, Belknap, Cox, Martindale, McDowell, Humphries, Heintzelman, Sheridan, Porter, Dent, King, and Kirwin being the guests of the house attracted a large crowd of our citizens, and these mixing with the uniformed colonels, majors, captains, etc. reminded one of the early days of the war.

The President slept rather late, arising about 9½ o'clock. He then breakfasted privately, and after smoking a cigar visited St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street, above Chesnut, accompanied by General Sherman. Both appeared to take a deep interest in the eloquent sermon preached by Dr. Rutter. Strange as it may seem, but few of the congregation noticed the advent of the distinguished visitors, and those that did had the good sense to keep the matter to themselves. Lieutenant-General Sheridan spent the morning in his room surrounded by a bevy of friends. The time passed quickly in the recitation of tales of times gone by. General Belknap about 10 o'clock took up a stand in the main hall and was soon engaged cracking jokes with several prominent personages.

The remainder of the officers named, tired over the work of the previous day, remained in their rooms.

During the afternoon, the President, General Sherman, and ex-Secretary Borie took a walk along Chesnut street. At 4 o'clock he dined in Parlor C, in company with ex-Secretary Borie, General Belknap, General Cox, General Sherman, General Porter, General Sheridan, General Kirwin, and Mr. Kingsley, of the Hotel.

During the afternoon a committee from the Trinity M. E. Church called on the President to invite him to attend a service to be held in the evening, but failed in their object, owing to the fact of the President being then out walking. They were received, however by General Dent, who informed them that the President intended remaining at home during the evening.

This morning a number of prominent personages called on the various officers at the Continental, and general levee was the result, which was kept up until noon, when the whole party started for the Baltimore Depot, and took a special train for Washington.

ROBBERIES AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERIES.—About a quarter before four o'clock this morning Officer McMahen, of the Sixth District, while patrolling his beat, heard a crash of glass, and proceeding to the millinery store of S. Abeles & Co., No. 119 N. Ninth street, discovered that the glass in the show window had been broken, and two pieces of silk ribbon, valued at twelve dollars, carried off. The window would no doubt have been stripped of its contents had not the officer at once repaired to the spot.

On Saturday an attempt was made to rob the residence of Mr. Charles Cox, No. 602 Danphin street. The thieves were operating on the back door when alarmed.

About two o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to enter the building at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Kater streets.

The residence of Cyrus Cartledge, No. 612 Federal street, was entered by thieves last evening, and robbed of a number of articles of jewelry and silver ware. The family was at church at the time.

AN ARCH STREET STORE ROBBED.—Some time on Sunday morning some person or persons, as yet unknown, entered the cloth store of Casselberry & Cadwallader, at No. 820 Arch street, and carried off therefrom some 84 dozen of kid gloves, 18 pieces of alpaca, 2 pieces of velveteen and a fine revolver worth $22. The total value of the articles stolen amounts to about $1200. The robbery was discovered yesterday morning by one of the firm who had occasion to enter the store. The robbers had forced open a back window, and made away with as much as they could carry. The hands employed in the store were at work in the building up to eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, at which time nothing was wrong. Detectives have been employed, and are engaged in working up the case.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bedford Street Mission, held on last Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Charles Spencer; First Vice-President, George Milliken; Second Vice-President, James Long; Treasurer, George Perkenpine; Secretary, John A. Pilley; Corresponding Secretary, William A. Smethurst; Missionary, Rev. J. D. Long. The following new members were added to the board:—Clement A. Biddle, Charles S. Hickman, William L. Welsh, J. Hinckley Clark, William C. Bakes, Charles E. Lex, and Robert S. Spencer.

LECTURES.—Senator Revels will deliver a lecture on "The Press," at Horticultural Hall, on Thursday evening next. The refusal of the directors of the Academy of Music to permit Mr. Revels to lecture in that building has served to excite a more than usual interest in him, and there is no doubt that Horticultural Hall will be crowded to its utmost capacity. The sale of seats commences to-day at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

On Saturday afternoon next Miss Olive Logan will repeat her lecture on "Girls," at the Academy of Music. Tickets can be procured at Gould's.

ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.—Samuel Mills and John Duffy have been occupants of the Almshouse until within a few days. On Saturday they made their appearance at Seventh and Bedford streets, and acting in a disorderly manner the attention of Officers McCullough and McManes was attracted to them. The policemen attempted an arrest, when Mills and Duffy assaulted them. The disorderly characters were finally taken to the lock-up, where, after a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, they were committed for trial.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Hugh Boyle is the name of an individual who on Saturday night resolved on having a little fun of his own. He secured a small paper bag of red pepper, and repaired to a house on Edgemont street, above Somerset, where he emptied the contents of the bag on the sill of the door and blew it into the room. He was discovered in the act, was arrested, and held to bail in $1000 by Alderman Neill to answer the charge of malicious mischief

AGGRAVATED CASE OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Smith is in trouble. He lives at No. 518 Norris street, and yesterday, it is alleged, he committed a violent assault and battery on a man with whom he boarded. He knocked him down, kicked him, and broke two of his ribs. John had a hearing before Alderman Heins, and was committed to prison in default of $1500 bail.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Walter Rollar had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday on suspicion of having attempted a robbery at Thirteenth and Catharine streets. It seems that on Saturday night an attempt was made to enter a dwelling in the locality above mentioned, and about the time the act was perpetrated Walter was seen loitering in the neighborhood. He was held to bail.

PETTY THEFT.—Charles Reedman, Elizabeth McCabe, and Elizabeth Kennedy were arrested at Eleventh and Carpenter streets on Saturday night for the larceny of a frock from Kelly's tavern, at Seventh and Baker streets. They were taken before Alderman Bonsall and committed. When arrested they were in the act of disposing of the stolen property.

ROBBED.—William Brice, a resident of the upper section of the city, found his way on Saturday night to the neighborhood of Seventh and Bainbridge streets, where he formed the acquaintance of one Ellen Patterson, who subsequently relieved him of $20. Ellen was arrested, and committed to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Max Musgrade, Beneta Pache, Israel Hasson, and Francis Elward have been arrested on suspicion of knowing something concerning the origin of the fire at the Oriental store, No. 1306 Chesnut street, and have been held in $1500 bail by Alderman Jones for a further hearing.

RUNNING TO FIRES.—Twenty-eight boys were arrested in the Fifth district on Saturday for running to a fire. They were locked up for a time, then reprimanded and discharged from custody.

A PEW IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH FOR SALE.—To-morrow, at the real estate auction sale of M. Thomas & Sons, pew No. 27, in the middle isle of St. Mark's P. E. Church, Locust street, will be sold to the highest bidder.

THROWING STONES.—William Flood was arrested at Tulip and Sargeant streets yesterday, for throwing stones on the public highway. He had a hearing and was held to answer.

SUICIDE.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday night an unknown man jumped from one of the Market street ferry-boats and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police found seven houses open in the Eighth district on Saturday night.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, April 11, 1870.

There is a moderate demand for money, and rates are quite steady both for call and time loans, though not materially higher than on Saturday. There is, perhaps, a little more difficulty in obtaining money on discounts for such as keep no regular balances at bank, but regular depositors are freely supplied with all they need at 6 per cent. on choice double-name paper. Call loans on Government collaterals continue very popular at the banks, the usual rate being about 5 per cent., with a slight advance on that figure for choice stock collaterals.

Gold is active and very strong. Sales opened at 113⅝, advanced to 114, and was steady at noon at about 113⅞.

Government bonds are in active demand, and prices stronger, with the exception of the 10-40s and currency 6s. The 6s of 1862 show an advance of ⅛ as compared with Saturday.

Local stocks were not so active to-day, but the market was quite steady. Sales of State sixes, first series, at 103. In city securities there were sales of the new issu at 102⅜. 90½ was offered for Lehigh gold loan, but without sales.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but firm. Sales at 49⅛@49·56. Pennsylvania was strong, but the sales were small at 58¾. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 55½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 42. 119 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 87¾ for Morris preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were in active request, but prices were less strong. Sales of Lehigh at 34½@33⅝; and Morris preferred at 63.

Coal, Bank and Passenger railroad shares were not sold, but there was considerable inquiry and a firm feeling throughout.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, 1 se	103	100 sh Leh N St	34½
$300 City 6s, New	102½	100 do	b60. 34
$25000 C & A m 6s, '89 lots	95	100 do	b60. 34
$100 do	95	400 do	s60. 33½
31 sh Penna R	58½	100 do	s60. 33½
19 sh Leh Val	55½	100 sh Read R	s30. 49½
12 do	d bill. 55½	100 do	s30. 49½
200 sh O C & A R	55. 42	100 do	s30. 49½
5 sh Mor Cl Pf	63	100 do	49·56

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111¼; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 1865, 109⅝@109¾; do. do., 1867, 110¼@110½; do., 10-40s, 106⅜@106¾; Cur. 6s, 111½@111¾. Gold, 113⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; do., 1862, 111⅜@112⅛; do. 1864, 110⅜@111; do. 1865, 111@111¾; do. 1865, new, 109⅝@109⅞; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110½; do. 1868, do., 110⅜@110½; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113⅝@114; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $84@85; Central Pacific R. R., $91@92; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $73@74.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅛	10·38 A. M.	113⅛
10·02 "	113⅛	10·40 "	113⅛
10·10 "	113⅛	10·45 "	113⅛
10·11 "	114	10·58 "	113⅛
10·15 "	113⅞	10·55 "	114
10·19 "	113⅛	11·00 "	113⅞
10·20 "	113⅜	11·15 "	113⅛
10·21 "	114	11·20 "	113⅜
10·25 "	113⅞	11·36 "	113⅛
10·30 "	113⅛	11·40 "	113⅛
10·32 "	113⅛	11·45 "	114
10·33 "	113⅜	11·50 "	114⅛
10·35 "	113⅜	12·00 M.	113⅝

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"After a dull and rather monotonous week the Wall street community were treated to a decided sensation in the gold market, and went home on Saturday evening with ample food for reflection during the interval to the resumption of business. The interest of the street on the last day was all at once arrested by the sharp advance in gold, which sold very freely at 113⅞, the highest point attained in what in Wall street is a very long while. At the same time there was an undercurrent at the Stock Exchange, the strength of which was quite perceptible, while other facts were not wanting to suggest that the great cliques are moving. Wall street cannot remain idle all the time. There have been now three or four weeks of comparative quiet and dullness. Activity is essential to success in speculation. The brokers are tired of the long dearth of 'orders,' and hail the prospect with delight. The movement of Saturday was a reconnoissance by the leading speculators, who sent a strong force into the Gold Room, while their pickets took up advanced positions in the stock market.

"The money market was easy at four to seven per cent. as the extreme rates during the week, with the bulk of business at from five to six. Discounts were steady at seven to eight per cent. for prime double-name acceptances. The leading bankers advanced their rates for sterling to 109 for long and 109¾ for short bills. The movements in the exchange market suggest that the cliques have also been at work in this department of Wall street. Foreign exchange is the pivotal point on which gold turns. It requires the purchase of millions of gold to startle the gold market. The purchase of a few thousands of exchange suffices to accomplish the same object. Foreign exchange is a powerful lever in the hands of speculators desirous of operating upon the gold premium.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks is quite unfavorable. Despite the fact that the domestic exchanges continue to favor this city, and that the money markets of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, and all the large cities are working easily, there is a loss in legal-tenders of about two and a half millions, and a falling off in deposits of over four and a half millions. Speculative manipulation is therefore very evident. The banks lose a million in specie, while the surplus over the legal reserve is reduced about $2,400,000.

"The Government market was comparatively steady until the close of the week, when the rise in gold led to firmness and higher prices, the 6⅞ touching 110, the best figures being maintained even after gold had reacted."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 11.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady demand and 300 bushels sold at $9@9·37½. Timothy ranges from $6 to $6·25. In Flaxseed no sales were reported.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $37 per ton.

The Flour market is less active, but prices are well maintained. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased 7@800 barrels in lots, at $4·50@5 for superfine; $5·12½@5·25 for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·50@6 25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and prices are not so strong. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·30@1·33. Rye may be quoted at $1@$1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at $1·08@1·10. Oats are less firm, and 4000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64@65c.

Whisky is quiet, and cannot be quoted over $1·05 for wood and iron-bound Western.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 11.—The receipts of Beef Cattle were again light the past week, and holders are quite firm in their views, but, with a limited demand, prices have undergone no change. We quote choice at 10@10¾, prime at 9@9¾, fair to good at 8@8¾, and common at 7@7½c. ₩ lb., gross, as in quality. Receipts, 1389 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
50 A. Christy, Lancaster co., 9@10.
32 James Christy, Lancaster co., 8½@9¾.
78 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10.
35 Ph. Rathaway, Lancaster co., 8¾@10.
57 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 9@10.
37 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8½@9¾.
100 James McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@10.
80 K. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10.
181 Uhman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 9@9¾.
155 Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 8@10.
60 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster county, 8½@10½.
60 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 8@9½.
25 H. Chain, Pennsylvania. 6@8½.
140 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 8¼@10½.
16 J. & L. Frank, Lancaster co., 8½@9¾.
73 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
50 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8½@10.
35 Dennis Smith, Lancaster co., 9@10½.
45 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
28 Rikon & Co., Lancaster co., 8¼@9½.
35 Eilinger, Western, 9@10.
15 A. Kimble, Chester co., 8½@10.

Cows and calves meet with a steady demand at full figures, with sales of 150 head at $45@65. Springers are taken at $40@55.

Sheep—The market is active and prices have advanced ½c. Sales of 8500 head at the Park Yard at 8@9½c., the latter for extra. 2000 head changed hands at the Avenue Drove Yard at 7½c. for common up to 9@9½c. for extra.

Hogs—The market is quite firm at last week's quotations. Sales of 2402 head at the Union Yard at $12·75@13 for slop and $13·75@14 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Cotton firm at 23. Flour firm, and stock scarce and decreasing; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@5·50; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat active; Pennsylvania red, $1·50@1·52; prime to choice Maryland red, $1·35@1·45. Corn active; white, $1·05@1·08; yellow, $1·07@1·08. Oats steady at 60@64c. Mess Pork firm at $28. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 15½c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 12½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½c. Whisky dull at $1·03@1·04.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Funding and Military Bills.

Military and Naval Orders.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The French Ministerial Crisis.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following-named officers have been ordered to report to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, for examination:—Major Thomas W. Sweeny and Captain S. C. Green, unassigned, and Captain George Lancaster, 17th Infantry.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, and are to join their companies:—First Lieutenants Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Artillery; William F. Stewart, 4th Artillery.

Navy Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander F. O. Davenport detached from the Onward, and ordered home; Passed Assistant Surgeon James A. Flint detached from the Franklin, with permission to return home; Assistant Surgeon William L. Bowen is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Chelsea Naval Hospital; Masters James H. Dayton and Charles H. Judd ordered to examination for promotion; Paymaster L. T. Browne is ordered to duty as a Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow is ordered to duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Secretary Robeson

returned this morning and is at the Navy Department to-day.

General Sherman has also returned to Washington.

The President

and Secretary Belknap are expected this evening, and Secretary Boutwell to-morrow.

The New Arctic Expedition.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Dr. Hayes, Arctic explorer, addressed the House Committee of Appropriations on the propriety of the Government sending out an expedition to the Polar Sea. He gave it as his opinion that if anything of the kind was undertaken it should be on a large scale, and be under the charge of men of science as well as experience in seamanship. A majority of the committee are opposed to making any appropriation at present.

The Thomas Funeral.

The Senators and members who went to attend the funeral of General Thomas returned to-day. The President and his party will return this evening.

The Funding Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee are working steadily on the Funding bill. They passed a resolution to-day not to allow any news of their action on the bill to go outside the committee room so as to prevent operations by outsiders. Speculation, it seems, is to be confined to members of the committee.

The Military Bill.

The Senate Military Committee met to-day and took up the Military bill, but owing to the absence of several members, nothing was done. Senator Wilson is to have a conference with General Logan before the next meeting of the committee, when they will endeavor to come to some understanding on the House bill.

The New Tariff.

The free trade men admit that the Tariff bill will get through the House, but think it will failed in the Senate. Tariff men say they will make a strong effort to get it through both houses even if Congress should be compelled to remain in session until the middle of July.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

The House has passed a resolution giving the use of the hall of the House to a colored celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment on Wednesday evening. Members of the House are to participate.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Sumner presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of a postal telegraph service.

Also the memorial of members of the Universal Peace Society setting forth their object to be the disarmament of all the great powers, and therefore asking Congress not to sanction the proposed enlargement of West Point Military Academy.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Williams relating to the survey and improvement of the upper Columbia river. Adopted.

By Mr. Sumner, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire what legislation is necessary for the regulation of the transportation of cattle and other animals on the railroads of the United States, so as to secure for them sufficient space and ventilation.

Mr. Sumner read from a letter explanatory of the wholesale torture practised upon animals in their transportation from the West to the East, setting forth the horrors of the passage in cattle trains, the overcrowding, suffocation, and trampling to death of the poor brutes, and the disastrous consequences to the public health from the sale of diseased cattle.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McDonald delivered an argument in support of the bill for a line of steamships under the flag of the Union for the conveyance of the United States mails to European ports and ports of India and China, by way of the Suez Canal; for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States and reducing the rates of ocean postage, being the bill recently reported by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill to incorporate an association for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Mr. Morrill (Me.), Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Casserly were appointed a committee of conference.

At 1·40 P. M. the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, allowing the company to issue its bonds in the construction of the road, etc., was resumed.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Poland, repealing acts prohibiting postmasters from depositing public money in banks.

By Mr. Buffinton, to repeal the payment of extra wages on the discharge of seamen.

By Mr. Dawes (Mass.), resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the discharge of seamen. Also, on the subject of a union of the telegraph with the postal service.

By Mr. Hamill, a joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature in reference to the revolution in Cuba.

By Mr. Porter, authorizing a survey of the James river, with a view to have the channel deepened and obstructions removed between Richmond and Harrison's bar.

By Mr. Winans, relating to the survey and disposal of public lands in Texas.

By Mr. Lawrence, to protect the free exercise of the elective franchise.

By Mr. Hamilton (Florida), granting lands to aid in perfecting the navigation from St. John's river to Cedar Keys, Florida. Also, granting lands to aid in the construction of the Suwanee and Inland Railroad.

By Mr. Clark (Texas), for the survey of Matagorda Bay, Texas.

Also, for the survey of Red River and lakes and bayous between Jefferson, Texas, and Alexandria and Shreveport, La.

By Mr. Whitmore, for a survey and removal of obstructions in Trinity and other rivers, Texas.

By Mr. Sargent, to impose a tax on brandy distilled from apples, peaches, and grapes, and to regulate the distillation thereof. The bill does not propose to change the present rate of taxation, but to relieve such distillation from certain regulations, which are proper in grain distillation, but are incongruous and oppressive as applied to fruit distillation.

By Mr. Johnson, for the sale of surplus lands of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California.

By Mr. Clarke (Kansas), granting lands to Kansas for a railroad from Fort Scott in the direction of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

By Mr. Tagg, to authorize the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to change the line of its road in Nebraska.

By Mr. Garfield (Washington Territory), to aid in founding an agricultural college in Washington Territory.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Cobb (North Carolina), granting the Hall of the House of Representatives to the colored people of the District of Columbia for the purpose of holding a meeting in recognition of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment on next Wednesday evening, the House to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

Mr. Hooper made the point of order that the resolution was in conflict with one of the rules of the House.

The Speaker directed the rule to be read which forbids the use of the hall for any but its legitimate purposes, except where the House may by resolution agree to take part in any ceremonies to be observed therein, and decided that the wording of the resolution took it out of the operation of the rule, but said if the resolution were adopted he would expect the House to instruct him in what manner the House would take part in the proceedings. The resolution was adopted. Yeas, 118; nays, 55.

Mr. Dockery, in connection with the preceding resolution, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House appoint a select committee of five to make arrangements for the House to participate in the celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment on the evening of the 18th instant, and that the Speaker be requested to preside.

The Speaker ruled that unless they meet as a House, it was not competent to direct him to preside, and if it meet as a House it must be subject to all the rules of the House, with the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Dockery modified the resolution by striking out that part referring to the Speaker.

The resolution thus modified was adopted—yeas, 107; nays, 44.

The Speaker announced the following as the select committee:—Messrs. Dockery, Maynard, Allison, Cox, and Eldridge.

The mention of the names of the two Democratic members provoked very general laughter.

Mr. Cox rose and said that he could not serve on the committee except on one condition. That was that his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) should be allowed to entertain the meeting with a little negro minstrelsy performance. (Laughter.) He added that he declined to serve because he did not wish to mix with some people who would be present, although he had no objection to the colored people.

Mr. Eldridge said he begged to be excused without any condition.

Mr. Cox, in explanation of his last remark, said that he understood the arrangement was got up in the interest of Major Bowen as against the anti-Bowen Republicans, and he did not wish to be mixed up with those political factions.

FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Theft of American Securities.

CORK, April 11.—The Court is about to discharge Phillips, who was recently arrested here as an alleged embezzler of Federal bonds, because the American depositions are not forthcoming.

The French Crisis.

PARIS, April 11—Noon.—It is probable Count Daru will resign the Foreign Office. While it is true changes are imminent in the Ministry, and rumor has associated the names of several gentlemen with positions in the new Cabinet, up to this hour but one withdrawal has actually occurred, that of Buffet, Finnucial Secretary.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 11.—The steamship Saxonia, from New Orleans, has arrived.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, April 11.—U. S. Five-twenties opened flat at 94¾.

HAVRE, April 11.—Cotton opened quiet.

PARIS, April 11.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 57c.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Petroleum opened quiet at 52½f.

LONDON, April 11—2·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93¾; United States 5-20s of 1862, 93¾; 1865s, old, 89¾; 1867s, 89. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 112.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—2·30 P. M.—Lard buoyant at 68s. 6d. Tallow, 44s.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The court convened at 11 o'clock A. M., the interest being unabated. Rain is falling fast, yet the room is crowded. Mrs. Norton is present as reporter for the *Revolution*.

The first witness examined was Mary Oliver, who was dressed in mourning. She testified that she resided in Philadelphia at present, and was a daughter of Francis McFarland, who died September 16, 1847; he was ill for some eighteen months before his death; at first he became very simple, and afterwards violent; he once attempted to commit suicide and they sent him to an asylum, being unable themselves to manage him; Dr. Wood and another physician attended him; he was very violent while in the asylum, where he remained a couple of months; when they took him home he was paralyzed. The witness here volunteered a statement that the prisoner, her cousin, bore the most striking resemblance to her father. Mrs. Oliver further testified that her father was temperate in his habits.

Cross-examined—At the time spoken of she was about 17 years of age; when her father became ill he was obliged to give up business; he was ill for some months before they sent him to the asylum.

Redirect—First saw defendant about 20 years ago. (While making this statement witness was affected to tears.)

John E. Flyn testified that he was employed at the Westmoreland Hotel; saw McFarland on the evening of the 25th of November; prisoner's manner and actions on the night in question exhibited great excitement.

Cross-examined—The first thing the prisoner did was to ask for a room, when he registered his name; then he took up a paper and seemed to be waiting for somebody; an hour elapsed before his friend came in, and the two went up to the prisoner's room; when he came in he walked in like any other man.

Sylvester Magnus testified that at present he was engaged in no business. On the 25th of November he was proprietor of the Corn Exchange Mills; saw the prisoner some two or three days before the homicide, when he came to his (witness') place; he said he came to see about assessments; he seemed to be either insane or half drunk. Witness was about to state a remark made by him in regard to the irrational demeanor of the prisoner, but the testimony was objected to and ruled out. Witness resumed and said that in his judgment the prisoner was not drunk he acted like a crazy man.

There was nothing reasonable in his words or actions, and his appearance was wild and haggard.

Cross-examined — The prisoner first addressed him in relation to assessments, saying that he was an officer; could not remember exactly what he said; his appearance was very wild; he stayed from fifteen to twenty minutes; witness told him he could get information at No. 92 Broad street; there was another gentlemen with him; never saw that man since; it was between 10 and 11 when they called; it was some two or three days before the 25th of November; was quite certain that it was not on the 24th.

To Mr. Graham—What he said was so irrational that it did not impress itself on his mind.

William J. McGrath testified he was a clerk attached to the halls of justice, and produced from records a commitment of Francis McFarland to the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, as a dangerous lunatic. The commitment was granted on the certificate of his physician, stating that Francis McFarland was suffering from alienation of mind and incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. Nothing material was elicited on cross-examination.

R. C. Styles, physician, testified—He was Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health of the city of Brooklyn; that there were no records of deaths in that city previous to 1850.

John W. Billings testified—He had known the prisoner between the years 1859 and 186[illegible]; remember his having been a Commissioner of Enrolments; he had a desk in witness' office; saw him on the 25th of November, 1869, opposite New York Hotel.

Ferry-boat Disaster.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The ferry boat Greenpoint was cut down to the water's edge, this morning, by a Sound steamer, and though many were on board no lives were lost. The Greenpoint managed to keep afloat until she reached shore, when she sank.

Resignation of Kennedy.

Kennedy, of the Police Department, has resigned.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton strong and held higher; sales of 1000 bales middling upland at 23½c.; middling Orleans at 24c. State and Western flour quiet and without decided change, Southern dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and without decided change. New yellow Jersey and Southern, $1·11@1·11½. Oats quiet; State, 65@69; Western, 59@60. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, $27·50. Lard dull; steam, in tierces, 15½@16c. Whisky quiet at $1·02.

—After cordially welcoming an American visitor, John Bright once said, "And now tell me about that gaunt, clumsy, big-hearted President of yours."

FOURTH EDITION

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS.

**Business the Sup